"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and Tuesday; light to moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,351. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A TIMES FLIER FALLS INTO BAY; RACE, 3:30 TO-DAY

Flying to Staten Island for Start of Derby, Walb Aeroplane Enters an Air Pocket.

A STEAMBOAT SAVES HIM

Wood Makes Trip from Hempstead—Jewel Will Follow This Morning.

READY FOR TO-DAY'S MEET

Aviators Make Test Flights for Wright Memorial While Crowds Applaud.

WOMAN TO OPEN CONTESTS

Miss Ruth Law's Flight First Event on Meet Programme—How to Get to the Park.

WEATHER FOR TIMES AIR RACE TO-DAY:
Fair; light to moderate west winds.

Caught in an air pocket while flying at an altitude of 4,500 feet, Capt. William Walb lost control of his aeroplane at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and fell into the Narrows in the bay. Five minutes later he was picked up by the Quarantine station steamboat Gov. Flower and taken to Staten Island. His aeroplane was saved, but it was much damaged by the fall. The aviator, when he fell, was flying from the aviation field on Hempstead Plains, L. I., to the aerodrome of the Aeronautical Society at Oakwood Heights, S. I., where he intended to start this afternoon as No. 10 in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Aerial Derby around Manhattan, which is to be the chief feature of the Aeronautical Society's meet to commemorate the first flight ten years ago of the late Wilbur Wright in a power-driven aeroplane, and for which nine aeroplanes are now on the ground. He had been in the air forty minutes when the accident occurred.

It was announced on Saturday that C. Murvin Wood, in his military aeroplane, the Blue Bird; Albert J. Jewel, in a Moisant aeroplane, and Capt. Walb, in a Schneider biplane, would fly from Long Island to Staten Island by way of Jamaica Bay, Coney Island, and the Narrows to Oakwood Heights. Capt. Walb was the first of the three aviators to start. Wood made the flight successfully, but Jewel decided after his aeroplane had been wheeled from the hangar that it was not in proper condition for the trip. He will go to Oakwood Heights this morning.

The prospect of seeing the aviators start, attracted a large crowd to the field at Hempstead, and another large throng awaited their arrival at the aerodrome on Staten Island. Other aviators made ascents at both fields in the afternoon, and two of the contestants made the preliminary flights required by the rules for THE NEW YORK TIMES race. The spectators lingered long after Wood arrived, in the hope of seeing Capt. Walb end the journey on which it was known he had started, but it was not until after dark that it was learned at Oakwood Heights that Walb had met with a mishap.

Walb Starts Without Trouble.

Capt. Walb ascended from the aviation field on Hempstead plains at 3:50 o'clock in the afternoon. He and his mechanic had been at work on the engine of his aeroplane before the start, and for some days the Captain had been making practice flights to test his biplane for structural weaknesses or engine trouble. His machine was in good condition when it was wheeled out in front of the hangar earlier in the afternoon. The engine started for the flight without a hitch, and after the aeroplane left the ground Capt. Walb circled low around the aviation field before ascending to an altitude of 4,000 feet for the trip to Staten Island. The hum of his motor could be heard by the spectators in the field for some time after the aeroplane had been lost to view.

When the aviator arrived over Fort Hamilton it was noticed by those watching him there that the aeroplane was descending. It was on an even keel, and it was thought that Capt. Walb was leaving the upper air to get his bearings preparatory to landing at the aerodrome at Oakwood Heights. Then it was seen that as the biplane neared the Narrows the speed of its descent increased. For the last few feet before it struck the water it fell like a rock. Fortunately it fell in such a way that the Captain was able to get clear of the planes and the wires after the aeroplane struck the surface of the water. The aviator swam around his aeroplane, which was kept afloat by the spread of the planes.

The accident was seen by the men on the Quarantine steamboat Gov. Flower, which was moored at the station at Quarantine. When the boat got to the wreck Capt. Walb was supporting himself in the water by one of the planes. The boat circled around to avoid colliding with the drifting aeroplane. A number of the crew went to the bow, and, as the boat nosed in to where Capt. Walb was clinging to his machine, threw a life preserver to him. It fell short. The sea was so choppy that Walb abandoned his efforts to get it and swam back to his aeroplane. Then the crew of the Gov. Flower lowered one of her small boats and in this Capt. Walb was rescued.

A line was fastened to an outrigger of the wrecked aeroplane and the Gov. Flower, with Capt. Walb on board, towed the aeroplane to the Staten Island shore. Last night the aeroplane lay in eight feet of water off the Quarantine station.

"This accident forces me out of THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby," said Capt. Walb last night. "I had set my heart upon going into the race and my biplane and engine were in good condition. I had made many practice

Continued on Page 3.

How to See the Twelve Aeroplanes Race Around New York This Afternoon

THE NEW YORK TIMES AERIAL DERBY

THE PRIZES.
Offered by The New York Times.

$1,000
To the contestant who completes the course in the shortest time.

$750
To the contestant who completes the course in the second best time.

$500
To the contestant who completes the course in the third best time.

Time to be taken from the instant the aeroplanes begin to move until they cross the starting line (in the air) on their return.

Offered by the Aeronautical Society.
A silver cup to each of the three aviators finishing as above described.

THE START.
3:30 P. M., and at two-minute intervals thereafter, from the aerodrome at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island.

THE COURSE.
Around Manhattan Island (about sixty miles), from Oakwood Heights to Governors Island, up the East River to the Harlem River, over the Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Hudson River, down the Hudson River to the bay, across the bay to Staten Island and the aerodrome.

BEST VIEWPOINTS.
Governors Island, Battery Park, Corlears Park, Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan Bridge, Williamsburg Bridge, Queensboro Bridge, John Jay Park, Carl Schurz Park, Thomas Jefferson Park, the Speedway, Highbridge Park, Highbridge, Washington Bridge, Van Cortlandt Park, Spuyten Duyvil, Fort Washington Park, Riverside Drive, De Witt Clinton Park, the Palisades, Weehawken Heights, and the roofs of tall buildings in New York.

THE ENTRIES.
☞The number of each aviator will be conspicuously painted on the bottom of his aeroplane.

NO.	PILOT.	MAKE OF AEROPLANE.
1	C. Murvin Wood	80 h. p. military scout Moisant monoplane.
2	J. Guy Gilpatric	80 h. p. Sloane-Deperdussin monoplane.
3	Allen Adams	80 h. p. military Sloane-Deperdussin mono'ne.
6	Frank Burnside	60 h. p. Thomas biplane.
7	W. S. Luckey	100 h. p. Curtiss biplane.
8	Frank Niles	100 h. p. Curtiss biplane.
9	Tony Jannus	75 h. p. Benoulst tractor biplane.
11	Ray Benedict	70 h. p. Gressler tractor biplane.
12	Arch Freeman	60 h. p. Wright biplane.
14	Albert J. Jewel	80 h. p. Moisant monoplane (Blerlot type.)
15	Halden von Figyalmessy	60 h. p. Williams tractor biplane.
16	Harold Kantner	80 h. p. Moisant monoplane (Blerlot type.)
•17	Frank Fitzsimmons	80 h. p. Nieuport monoplane.

•Doubtful starter.

Cut This Out to Identify the Aeroplanes

SULZER SECLUDED PENDING VERDICT

Spends Sunday in His Study, Receiving No Visitors—To Know Fate by Tuesday.

COURT DELIBERATES TO-DAY

Report That He Would Move to Invite Sulzer to Testify Denied by Senator Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—A curious report was current here to-night—that an effort might be made to reopen the Sulzer case upon the reconvening of the Court of Impeachment at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in order to give the respondent the last opportunity to take the stand in his own defense. The suggestion, if made, it was said, would come from Senator Abraham J. Palmer, of Kingston, an ordained minister of the gospel, a close friend of Mr. Sulzer and a member of the court. It was Mr. Palmer who, on the eve of the passage of the impeachment resolution by the Assembly on Aug. 13, first gave to the public the intimation that Mrs. Sulzer and not her husband had been the real speculator in the Wall Street stock transactions attributed to Mr. Sulzer.

Senator Palmer, over the telephone from his home to-night, denied that he had any intention of moving to reopen the case.

D Cady Herrick, chief of Mr. Sulzer's counsel, said to-night that he had heard nothing of any proposal to reopen the case. He added that he did not think Mr. Sulzer would testify even if that were done.

Gravity of Article IV.

In the absence of any such development, when the court meets to-morrow the first thing it will take up will be the question whether the offenses charged against Mr. Sulzer are impeachable, especially those alleged to have been committed before he took office—the campaign fund and stock speculation charges, involving alleged perjury and larceny.

These charges have been considered throughout the trial as constituting the gravamen of the case against Mr. Sulzer. But since the testimony of Henry Morgenthau, that Mr. Sulzer begged him to "be easy on me" and to "treat the affair between us as personal," and the testimony of Duncan W. Peck that Mr. Sulzer asked him to deny his $500 contribution, "as I am going to do"—to "forget it"—Article IV. has taken an added gravity. This article charges Mr. Sulzer with practicing deceit and fraud to prevent Louis A. Sarecky, Frederick L. Colwell, Melville B. Fuller, and "all other persons" from giving true testimony before the Frawley Committee.

There is, of course, almost endless speculation here as to how the court will vote on the impeachable nature of the offenses charged, as well as on the developments of the case—the guilt or innocence of the respondent. The members of the court themselves, mindful of the caution given to them by Presiding Judge Cullen, appear to be sedulously avoiding all discussion of the impeachment trial or its outcome. Some of them, with homes in distant places, have remained over in Albany for the recess. They have not found Sunday in Albany wildly exciting.

At the "People's House" there was silence all day. Mr. Sulzer remained alone in his study, reading the newspapers and going over his old direct primary speeches. It is said that some of the utterances contained in those speeches have found their way into the 4,000-word statement which Mr. Sulzer has prepared for the press, and which he expects to give out as soon as the High Court's verdict is rendered. Till then, it was said, there would be no statement forthcoming at the "People's House."

None of Mr. Sulzer's counsel called at the Executive Mansion to-day, and it was said that there would be no need of further consultation. The case, so far as his counsel are concerned, is concluded. There only remain the final deliberatoins of the court—and then the verdict. This, it is expected, will be reached either to-morrow evening or Tuesday morning. It was said to-day that there was little likelihood of a night session to-morrow, inasmuch as the constitution of Edgar M. Cullen, the venerable Presiding Judge, is none too rugged, and it is desired not to subject him to undue strain.

The verdict, when found, will be filed with the Secretary of State, and a copy thereof will be served by him on Mr. Sulzer. In case the court finds him guilty and votes for his removal, several days will be allowed for him to remove his household and personal effects from the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Sulzer, his wife, and the latter's sister, who was spending the day at the Executive Mansion, took an automobile ride for an hour late this evening. It was said that both Mr. Sulzer and his wife were in good health and spirits. Neither, so far as could be learned, had given any expression of opinion in the last few days as to what the outcome of the impeachment trial would be.

ROCKEFELLER ON 'DRY' SIDE

Votes In New York, but Approves Ohio Anti-Liquor Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—John D. Rockefeller to-day took the "dry" side on two proposed Constitutional amendments to be submitted to the voters of Ohio in November. After hearing Wayne B. Wheeler, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, espouse the anti-liquor measures at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. Rockefeller was first to congratulate him.

"I am for temperance always," he said. "I cannot vote on the proposals, because I am a legal resident of New York, but I heartily favor them, and would vote for them if I could."

BRYAN HURRIES TO CAPITAL.

Says the Mexican Situation Demands His Presence.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Secretary Bryan and Mrs. Bryan left this city hurriedly for Washington this morning, cancelling a stop at East Radford, Va., where the Bryans had intended spending Monday with ex-Gov. and Mrs. Tyler.

Mr. Bryan would only say that the Mexican situation demanded his immediate presence at the Capital.

FEAR DR. NICHOLS IS DEAD.

Relatives Get No Trace of Simmons College Man, Long Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The mystery of the disappearance of Dr. Alfred Bull Nichols of Simmons College, who for twelve years was an instructor at Harvard, is still unsolved. Relatives and intimate friends of Dr. Nichols fear that he committed suicide because he was threatened with paralysis of the vocal cords

Dr. Nichols left Brookline early Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, with the announced intention of going to Douglas, Maine. After checking his valise at the station he disappeared.

Detectives who are at work on the case are positive that he either left the station with the deliberate intention of committing suicide or became suddenly insane there and bought a ticket for some distant place. A systematic search in Boston proved futile. Dr. Nichols was 61 years old.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Minnewaska, London, Oct. 4.
SS Suriname, Puerto Barrios, Oct. 6.
BY MARCONI WIRELESS.
SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 1,280 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.; due 15th, 2:30 P. M. White Star Line.
SS Argentina, Trieste to New York, was 1,716 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 6:50 P. M.; due 17th, 8 A. M Austro-American Line.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS lends delicious flavor to grape fruit and jellies.—Adv.

TIMOTHY WOODRUFF DEAD OF APOPLEXY

Never Rallied from Shock Sustained While Speaking in Cooper Union, Sept. 29.

FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

End Came at 9:15 Last Night—Was Three Times Elected Lieutenant Governor.

Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant Governor and Chairman of the City Committee of the Progressive Party, died last night in his rooms at the Carlton House apartments, Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, where he had been seriously ill since he was stricken in Cooper Union on the night of Sept. 29 while speaking at the Fusion notification meeting. Dr. Norman E. Ditman, who had been attending Mr. Woodruff, sent out the news of his death in this bulletin:

Mr. Woodruff died at 9:15 from an attack of apoplexy, complicated by thrombosis of the cerebral vessels.

With Mr. Woodruff when he died were Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, his wife; John E. Woodruff, a son by his first wife; Mrs. John E. Woodruff, Mrs. Rodney Ward, his sister, and her husband; Miss Clara Morrison, sister of Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff; Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, and Dr. Ditman, all of whom had been awaiting his certain death for many hours. Dr. Ditman did not leave the bedside from 9 o'clock on Saturday night until after Mr. Woodruff's death, except for an occasional nap in an adjoining room.

Mr. Woodruff was unconscious and motionless from paralysis for the twenty-four hours preceding his death, and was only kept alive through this period by what his doctors considered wonderful vitality and an occasional stimulant of oxygen. Preceding his long coma he was for days in a drowsy condition and slowly sinking, although his family and physicians held out hope until he lapsed into unconsciousness. Then they gave up hope and waited for the end.

John E. Woodruff, the son, sent out a statement last night twenty minutes before his father's death, in which he said that Mr. Woodruff might live three hours or might die in half an hour. At the same time he said that Dr. Ditman had been amazed at his father's recuperative powers and heart action, and had only given up hope after it was evident that Mr. Woodruff had lost a sturdy fight for his life. He also said that his father had not been conscious or moved even his little finger since 9 o'clock on Saturday night.

Throughout the day Dr. Walter P. James, the heart specialist who treated Mr. Woodruff with Dr. Ditman, was kept informed over the telephone of the patient's condition, but as he could do nothing he did not stay by the bedside.

Stricken at Fusion Meeting.

Mr. Woodruff's attack, while speaking at the Fusion meeting, came as a great surprise. He was thought to be in excellent health. He was the third speaker of the evening, and, when introduced by former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, he said in a whisper to him:

"My legs feel queer."

The audience did not hear the remark and noticed nothing wrong as Mr. Woodruff began to talk. Standing near to John Purroy Mitchel, Borough President McAneny, and Controller Prendergast, Mr. Woodruff talked in his usual forceful manner for ten minutes. Then those on the platform and many in the audience began to notice that his voice was failing and that he was not as steady and selfpossessed as he had been. He became more and more uncertain and jerky in his delivery until it was seen by all that he was putting forth a great effort to finish his address. For five minutes he fought thus, and then he collapsed.

The three candidates sprang to him as they saw him stagger, and carried him to a chair at the rear of the platform. Doctors were summoned, but they could not determine the seriousness of the attack, and Mr. Woodruff was taken to his rooms in the Carlton House for what was hoped would be only a temporary illness. For more than a week his physicians were optimistic and predicted his recovery. During the first days his fighting spirit and great vitality encouraged all who saw him, and it was not until a few days ago that the family and physicians began to lose the hope they abandoned on Saturday night.

McAneny's Tribute to Him.

Borough President McAneny lives at 19 East Forty-seventh Street, directly across the street from the Carlton House, and he heard of Mr. Woodruff's death a few minutes after it was announced. From his rooms he gave out the following statement:

"Though we have been prepared in some measure, the news of Mr. Woodruff's death comes nevertheless as a great shock. I never saw a finer exhibition of courage than he showed when speaking at Cooper Union, his last public appearance.

"Mr. Woodruff will be remembered as a great figure in the political life of the State. He was keen of method and persistent in getting results. The part he had taken in the municipal campaign was a most important one, and to him belonged the credit in a great degree for the working out of the complex and troublesome situation.

"Personally he was a lovable man, and there are a host of people in this city whose mourning for him will be personal and deep."

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said:

"I grieve for the loss of a personal friend. Mr. Woodruff was a useful public citizen, and his loss will be felt in this community."

John Purroy Mitchel said:

"I am extremely sorry to hear of Mr. Woodruff's death. I have known him for many years, and held him in high esteem. His death will be a very great loss to his party and to the city. I am very, very sorry."

Fortune Estimated at a Million.

It was learned from a friend of Mr. Woodruff's last night that among those who will be asked to serve as pallbearers are Controller William A. Prendergast, William H. English of Brooklyn, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of ex-President Roosevelt; ex-Gov. Horace White of Syracuse, George H. Barnes, William Berri, Lorenzo Benedict, ex-Gov. Phineas Lounsbury of Connecticut, C. C. Heuman, William G. Gilmore, and Supreme Court Justice Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn.

It was also learned that Mr. Wood-

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PANIC ON VOLTURNO AS FIRE SPREAD; CREW FIGHTS TO ESCAPE IN BOATS; CAPTAIN CHECKS RUSH WITH PISTOL

WILLIAM SEDDON,
Wireless Operator of the Volturno, Who Sent Out the S O S Call, and Was Saved.

H. G. LANG,
Assistant Purser of the Volturno, Concerning Whose Safety No News Has Come.

SUAVE BANDITS ROB FOUR IN AUTO PARTY

Hold Up Publisher Hildreth and His Guests on Jerome Avenue at 223d Street.

MRS. WILLIAMS SAVES RINGS

Hides Gem-Studded Bands in Her Mouth—Thieves Also Miss $200 in Bills, but Get Watches and $50.

Patrolmen and detectives from the Wakefield and Kingsbridge Stations in the Bronx spent the earliest hours of yesterday morning vainly beating through the pitch-black woodland that skirts upper Jerome Avenue on the west and through the midnight lonesomeness of Woodlawn Cemetery, which lies to the east, searching for some trace of two and possibly three smooth-spoken highwaymen who had just achieved one of the boldest automobile hold-ups that section of the city had experienced in many a month.

It was a hold-up of the automobile of Joseph S. Hildreth, manager of the magazine called "Motor," and served to close the first evening he had devoted to showing New York to his old friend and college classmate, Dr. John G. Williams of Cincinnati. Dr. and Mrs. Williams had not been in the city many hours before they tasted the metropolitan experience of sitting under cover of levelled revolvers while a highwayman deftly went through their pockets. Unless the police accomplish the unexpected, Dr. and Mrs. Williams will go home poorer than they came, but they will have something to tell Ohio about the wild East.

The hold-up occurred at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. It was staged in that gloomy stretch of Jerome Avenue just beneath the arc light that sputters above 223d Street. This is so near the city limit that it is the spot usually chosen by motorists to stop for the lighting of their searchlights. The Hildreth car halted there.

Gunmen Suave but Firm.

In the machine at the time were Mr. Hildreth and his wife, who occupied the front seat; Dr. and Mrs. Williams, who sat in the rear, and with them Edgar Hildreth, brother of the man at the wheel and himself in the service of the Crowell Publishing Co., of 381 Fourth Avenue, where "Motor" is published. From their home in Crane Road, Scarsdale, the Hildreths had come to town in the afternoon to meet the Williamses at the Pennsylvania station, and after entertaining them at dinner, they filled out the evening at a theatre. It was after the show and they were pointed north for Scarsdale.

Mr. Hildreth had jumped out, sent the shaft of light out from one of his lamps, and was just bending over the second when down out of the woods at the left came two young men. Before Mr. Hildreth could do more than straighten up he found himself and his companions covered by two revolvers, one in the hand of each stranger.

"Hold up your hands," came the time-honored command, quietly spoken, "or you'll have your heads blown off."

Eight hands went up in the air. The hands of Mrs. Hildreth lay limp, for she had fainted dead away. The leader of the two then bade Mr. Hildreth step back to his seat behind the wheel. It was the rather startled memory of all of them afterward that while these men had been highwaymen in method and result, they had spoken almost suavely, certainly without any roughness of voice and without a trace of foreign accent. Except for the substance of their speech, it was apparently that of cultivated men.

Hid Diamonds in Her Mouth.

They acted quickly. Mr. Hildreth was no sooner back in the car than the spokesman shoved his gun into the left hand of his partner. Then he stepped onto the running board and began his search.

From Joseph Hildreth he took a gold watch and chain, a costly scarf pin, and $20 in cash. From Edgar Hildreth he took a gold watch and chain, $25 in cash, and a Masonic emblem. From Dr. Williams he took $5 in cash and a gold watch valued by him at $75. What the highwayman missed was the contents of the little pocket in the lining of Dr. Williams's vest—$200 in cash.

The search of Mrs. Williams proved fruitless. She carried no purse, and her left hand, stretched in the air, was ungloved. The stranger took it in his and then let it drop, disgustedly. It was ringless. If he had asked her why it was ringless, he might have found out. For in the instant in which she was getting her hands into the air Mrs. Williams had stripped the glove from her left hand, dragged from the fingers three valuable diamonds rings, and slipped them into her mouth. Her lips closed over them and did not part again until the party was left once more to itself and was free to talk things over.

Didn't Search Unconscious Woman.

The search halted abruptly at Mrs. Hildreth, who had remained sunk back in the seat unconscious. The highwayman, whether from chivalry or fear can only be surmised, did not attempt to search her, but with his booty hopped off the machine. The two highwaymen then stood surveying their victims.

"Can't you leave us now?" Mr. Hildreth cried out. "You see my wife has fainted, and there is nothing left for you to take."

"See that you make no outcry, then," bade the active member of the partnership, and with that both turned and disappeared in the darkness. The Hildreths thought they saw them joined at the roadside by a third man—probably one stationed there as a lookout.

As soon as Mrs. Hildreth was revived, the party sought a policeman, and finding none in the neighborhood, drove the half mile to the Wakefield Station with their story. One of the most remarkable things about the hold-up was the fact that not a machine approached during its several minutes' duration. Usually that road, while not much favored by pedestrians at such an hour, is streaked at brief intervals by the lights of speeding automobiles.

The hold-up occurred on the dividing line between the Kingsbridge and Wakefield Precincts, where patrolmen are few and far between, as the householders have pointed out emphatically and often to Commissioner Waldo. This morning at 8 o'clock 216 additional patrolmen go to the Bronx to swell its protective garrison. Of that 216, the Morisania Station is to have 84, the Wakefield Station is to have 3, and the Kingsbridge Station is to have 3.

AUTO KILLS A LITTLE GIRL.

E. W. Moore, Aged 71, Runs Down Dorothy Hughes, Aged 6, in Newark

While awaiting the coming of the Holy Name parade in Newark yesterday afternoon, Dorothy Hughes, six years old, of 392 Central Avenue, stepped off the curb at Central and Morris Avenues and was run down and almost instantly killed by an automobile owned and driven by Edward W. Moore, 71 years old, of 72 South Clinton Street, East Orange. He was arrested and held at the Fifth Precinct Station at the direction of County Physician, William H. McKenzie.

Many automobiles were passing up and down Central Avenue, but most of them kept to the trolley tracks. Moore drove his car close to the curb. The child did not see the machine and walked directly in front of it. The wheels of the car passed over her body. She was hurried to the City Hospital, but died before arriving there.

HIT BY AUTO, LEFT TO DIE.

Farmer with Broken Back Accuses State Road Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—B. W. Cole, a farmer living ten miles from this city, was driving in a buggy last night when an automobile struck her vehicle and hurled him to the ground, breaking his back. He is in a local hospital still alive.

Cole said the automobile was driven by Jack Curtis, an employe in the State Highway office here. The injured man also said that after the accident the occupants of the car made a hasty examination of his injuries and then leaped into the automobile and fled, leaving him lying in the roadway. His groans attracted near-by residents, and he was brought to the hospital.

Curtis was arrested late this afternoon after the police had searched the whole county for him.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

ARMY MAY BREAK AWAY FROM HUERTA

Some Mexican Observers Think His Coup Will Cause a Split.

DEPUTIES INCOMMUNICADO

But Aldape Says They Will Be Well Treated—No Change In the Election Programme.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12.—There has been endless speculation here regarding the effect of Provisional President Huerta's coup d'etat. Many appear to believe that the logical result will be a split in the army, which they assert has only been held together by the force of Gen. Huerta's personality. They argue that there has been dissatisfaction over Huerta's course in general, and that this will test loyalty to the danger point. They look for startling developments in the near future.

On the other hand, there is a large element which believes that President Huerta took the only possible course, and expresses wonder that he did not take the step long ago. Huerta's friends say that it is no secret that, had the Deputies believed any substantial part of the army would stand with them, they would have overridden Huerta completely and taken the reins of government wholly into their own hands.

The Minister of the Interior, Manuel Garza Aldape, issued the following announcement to-day:

"The Deputies who have been arrested and imprisoned cannot be released on any writ. They will be tried for the various offenses of which they are accused. Not one of them has been released by the Government to date. They will be treated well while in confinement.

"The dissolution of Congress will not affect the holding of the elections in the least. The ballots will be cast in October. The only change in the election programme will be that new Senators and Deputies will be elected to replace those put out of office by the coup d'etat.

"The Governors, civil and military, of all the States have been notified of the dissolution of Congress; and all have responded, accepting the Government's course of action. All the Governors have reported that conditions in the respective States and Territories are tranquil, and that there have been no disturbances anywhere."

Minister Aldape has assured the families of the Deputies that the prisoners will be treated with consideration. They will be allowed to receive clothing, food and reading matter from their families and friends, but will not be permitted to talk to anyone, even on regular visiting days.

Detachments of troops patrol the streets, but the excitement which resulted from the coup has subsided. At no time has there been any rioting or disorder in the capital in consequence of the events of the last few days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Dispatches to the State Department to-night reported about ninety Mexican Deputies still under arrest. Originally it was reported that 110 were arrested, and in view of the statement of Manuel Garza Aldape, Minister of the Interior, that "not one of the Deputies had been released," it is presumed here that not all of the 110 finally were imprisoned after the episode in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies on Friday.

Throughout the day messages came to the State Department describing the situation in the Mexican capital as quiet but fraught with all sorts of possibilities. There were no predictions of what would result from the arrest of the Deputies, but attention was drawn to the approaching return of Felix Diaz as likely to have some effect upon the

Continued on Page 3.

Survivor on Carmania Tells Thrilling Story of Fight for Life.

ROUSED WITH SHIP AFIRE

Passengers Rushed Up on Deck and Forced to Put on Life Belts.

THEN CAME CRY FOR BOATS

Frantic Crew, Despite Bravery of English Officers, Seized the First One Launched.

THAT AND SECOND SMASHED

Ropes Holding Three Others Broke and All Occupants Were Thrown Into Water or Killed.

LAUNCHINGS THEN STOPPED

Hope Rose as Carmania Came in Sight, but Flames Below Grew Menacing.

OIL SHIP CALMED WATERS

And 521 Passengers and Crew Were Taken Off by the Clustering Boats.

SURVIVORS NEARING PORT

The Carmania Due at Fishguard This Morning—Lives Lost May Reach 143.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.—The first story of the fight for life on board the steamship Volturno, which burned in midatlantic with a loss of 136 or more souls, reached London to-day by wireless from a survivor on board the Carmania, which passed Queenstown this morning.

The survivor is Walter Trintepohl, a German, who swam to the Carmania and was rescued in an exhausted condition. Since being taken aboard the Cunarder he has been in the ship's hospital, prostrated and threatened with pneumonia.

He told his story to Arthur Spurgeon, manager of Cassell & Co., the publishers, who is a passenger on the Carmania. Mr. Spurgeon sent the narrative to the Press Association by wireless via Crookhaven.

Mr. Trintepohl's story is as follows:

"At 6 o'clock Thursday morning the fire alarm sounded.

"We were aroused and told to go on deck, as fire had broken out in the hold. As we assembled on deck, life belts were handed around, and much time was occupied in fastening them. We were told that the fire might soon be put out, but the Captain thought it wise for all to put on belts as a precaution.

"The fire much upset the children, who cried bitterly. There were many babies in arms.

"The fire grew worse, and we saw things blazing down below. About 10 o'clock there was a cry to lower boats.

Boats Smashed, Many Drowned.

"The Captain behaved splendidly. So did the officers, who were English. I am sorry to say that the crew, who were Germans and Belgians, behaved very badly.

"The people rushed about wildly and the crew seemed to think they ought to have first place, and instead of quieting the passengers they made the panic worse.

"The first officer took charge of the first boat, but although he wanted the women and children saved first, a majority of those who entered the boat were members of the crew.

"They lowered the boat and just as it reached the water it smashed against the ship's side. The boat broke in two and all were drowned.

"Meanwhile others of the crew were attempting to launch the second boat. I cannot say who was in charge, but I know that after the chief steward had

thrown some provisions into the boat he jumped in himself. There were more men than women and children in this boat.

"There was a big sea running, and this boat was broken against the ship's side. All were drowned.

"These two boats were amidships. Three other boats, which were aft, were put out. The fourth officer was in one of them, but I cannot say which.

"All was confusion. The ropes broke and the occupants were thrown into the water and drowned or killed.

Captain Drew Pistol on Crew.

"When the Captain saw what had happened he cut the tackle of the other boats so they could not be launched. The firemen rushed up from below and refused to go back.

"The Captain then got out his revolver, and drove them below, but not long after, as the fire was spreading, they had to give up working the engines.

"As soon as the Carmania came in sight the Captain made all the women and children go to one side and the men to the other side. He had been compelled to leave the bridge and go aft because it was too hot.

"The women wept, shrieked, laughed, and became hysterical.

"We saw rafts sent from the Carmania, but nobody told us to jump. In fact, we did not know what they were there for.

"We had not thought of food, but in the afternoon we considered it better to get something, and went to the kitchens, which we found deserted. We made coffee and helped ourselves to biscuit and beef. But most of the passengers refused to eat.

"About 6 o'clock the decks aft began to get very warm. They got hotter and hotter, but I did not seem to feel the heat."

When his boot, with the sole half burned through, was shown to him, Trintepohl said:

"I don't remember this. It was awful when the flames burst out. Some men and some women tore their hair, but others were quite still.

Saved Himself by Swimming.

"After the explosion I thought it better to jump, for I am a good swimmer, and an English passenger and one of the crew said they would come with me. I jumped first and they followed, but I never saw them again.

"I made for the German ship, but they did not hear me. Then I came toward the Carmania and shouted, 'Help!' 'Help!' Then I was seen by aid of the searchlight

"I was about an hour in the water and became half unconscious. I know not how I was got out.

"During the day five sailors and one steward fell into the fire and were burned to death.

"I know nothing more. I came away because it was too hot to stay any longer and I feared the whole ship would blow up."

When Trintepohl was told that, according to a wireless message, six boats were launched and two got away, he said:

"It is not so. I was there all the time and saw everything. No boat got away."

Nothing Seen of Missing Boats.

Mr. Spurgeon, in telling his story of the disaster, describes the attempts to get lifeboats alongside the Volturno.

"Nothing," he says, "was seen of the two boats launched with about twenty passengers each, after they left the Volturno. Four others were smashed against the ship's side and the occupants either killed or drowned.

"At 9 o'clock Thursday night the Captain of the Volturno sent a despairing message, which read:

"'For God's sake, help us, or we perish.'

"By a miracle, the flames did not spread to the after deck. Eventually the seas moderated and the boats saved 521 persons. The death roll numbers 136."

A message from the wireless operator on the Carmania says:

"Two boats were lowered from the Volturno before the Carmania arrived and 110 passengers were lost. Disembarkation commenced before daylight. The total number lost is 136, as far as known."

SAID PRAYERS ON CARMANIA.

Passengers in Great Anxiety as Ship Hurried to Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Oct. 13.—From the Cunard Line steamship Carmania, which came into wireless touch late last night on her way to port, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns additional details of the burning at sea of the Volturno.

The ill-fated Uranium liner passed Brow Head on Oct. 4 and signaled "all well." That was the last that was heard of the vessel until her wireless men sent out the "S. O. S." call to all points of the compass with the news that the ship was burning in midocean and that if her human freight was to be saved from death in the flames or icy waters, assistance must come at once.

The first ship to receive the message was the Carmania, which was ninety miles distant from the distressed steamship at the time. Immediately Capt. Barr started full speed to the assistance of the burning vessel.

Constant communication was kept up between the two ships and messages were sent broadcast by wireless operators of the Carmania in the hope of locating a vessel closer to the scene of the disaster.

The news of the terrible plight of the Volturno and of the mission on which the Carmania was speeding spread rapidly among the passengers of the Cunard liner.

"Shall we be in time?" was asked in awed tones.

A meeting was called in the main saloon and prayers were offered that the ship might arrive in time.

The big steamship slipped through the heavy seas at great speed, but it was all too slow for the many anxious hearts on board.

The wireless messages from the Volturno became more urgent and distressing. Then they began to get fainter until they ceased entirely. Capt. Barr summoned the chief engineer and exhorted him to get every possible bit of speed out of the vessel.

The wireless operators of the Carmania remained constantly at their posts, trying repeatedly to pick up the Volturno again. Finally they found there was nothing to do but wait.

As the Cunarder drew nearer the burning ship, vessels in the vicinity were picked up and all hurried to the scene. These nine vessels were communicated with in turn and started at full speed to the rescue: The Touraine, Minneapolis, Rappahannock, Czar, Narragansett, Devonian, Kroonland, Seydlitz, and Grosser Kurfurst.

Reached the Stricken Craft.

The Carmania reached the Volturno in latitude 48.25 north, longitude 34.33 west. A heavy sea was running, and the wind was blowing a gale.

The forward end of the Volturno was all ablaze and the flames were spreading aft with alarming rapidity. The panic-stricken passengers were crowded on the after deck. Before the arrival of the Carmania, Capt. Inch of the Volturno thought it was useless to attempt to save the ship and that almost the only safety was in getting away.

In spite of the tremendous seas the order was given to fill and lower the boats. The effect was disastrous, six boats were lowered but only two reached the water in safety. The other four were hurled against the sides of the ship and broken like eggshells or were swamped when they struck the water.

Not one of the occupants of these four boats was saved. They escaped death in the flames only to be drowned or battered until lifeless against the wreckage. Had they waited for the Carmania all these might have been saved.

Capt. Barr and his officers manoeuvred the Carmania close to the distressed ship, although the violence of the storm was increasing momentarily.

While the Carmania and Volturno were near together, every effort was made to get a boat across the stormy waters to the Volturno, but this proved futile.

In the midst of this attempt flames burst out from the engine room of the Volturno, and a second later there was a tremendous explosion on the doomed craft.

To the watchers on the Carmania it seemed certain that the Volturno must be abandoned at once.

Saved Many Clinging to Buoys.

In expectation that some of the Volturno's passengers would throw themselves into the sea, buoys were cast overboard. Some who could swim reached the buoys and were saved. Others perished. The vessels which arrived after the Carmania, assisted in picking up many who were clinging to buoys.

Until the number of survivors taken on board the rescuing steamers can be verified, the exact total of the victims of the disaster cannot be told.

The Volturno was finally abandoned Friday evening when 1,032 miles west of Queenstown. When the Carmania left her at 8 o'clock, the Uranium liner was blazing fiercely from stem to stern, and only one funnel and one mast were standing. This is the last that was seen of her.

The Carmania arrived off Queenstown this morning, having one survivor of the Volturno aboard. Mr. Nicholls, agent of the Cunard company, got into touch with her and Capt. Barr reported that he could not venture into Queenstown harbor on account of the gale. Nicholls, thereupon, instructed the Carmania to proceed direct to Fishguard.

Wireless messages exchanged by the Carmania with the other rescuing vessels show that the survivors are all well but there is great distress because of the separation of members of the various families.

WONDER AT BARR'S SILENCE.

Cunard Officials Vexed at His Failure to Send Full Details.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 13.—The Cunard Line manager's urgent messages sent to Capt. Barr of the Carmania yesterday and last evening, asking for full details of the Volturno disaster, have apparently been ignored. No answers had been received up to midnight.

The Cunard officials do not attempt to conceal their vexation at Capt. Barr's failure to respond to their demands for the fullest particulars and the list of the survivors. The officials are willing and eager to give fullest publicity to the rescue and are chafing at Barr's silence.

One question that puzzles the officials is why the Carmania got only one survivor, although she was the first vessel to reach the Volturno, while the Grosser Kurfürst and the Czar each have over 100, and even the little Rappahannock has nineteen. This looks queer, but it is suggested here that the Carmania acted as a wind shield, making it possible for the smaller ships to perform the actual rescues.

Only two messages were received at the Cunard offices to-day. One, which arrived at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, read:

"Your telegram received. Due Queenstown 5 A. M. Monday. Volturno floating. Ablaze fore and aft. Masts, funnel, standing. Weather has been northwest gale. Moderating. Records not complete. Only one survivor here. Supposed 136 lost, who attempted to get away in ship's boats previous arrival. BARR,
"Captain Carmania."

The second message from the Carmania reported that she was 191 miles west of Fastnet at 12.36 P. M., and was due at Queenstown at 3 o'clock this morning and at Fishguard at 11 o'clock.

Why is Capt. Barr holding back the full story? is the question asked in shipping circles here.

Capt. Trant of the Devonian sent this wireless message to Liverpool:

"1:30 P. M. Sunday, 645 miles west of Fastnet. Stood by Volturno night ten hours on fire. Taken off 18 men, 20 women, 21 children. All well. Due Liverpool Tuesday forenoon."

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

So Amsterdam Hears—La Touraine Has 42 Survivors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—News has reached here that all the first class passengers on the Volturno were saved. The names are Ganel Farber, Rubin Reimer, Ester Kaplan, Ninda Friedman, Belbe Ridenski, Michael and Leib Sabsins, and the Tepper family of six, all from Russia; John Krug and Frieda Krug, from American; Marianna Mrzigod, Adela Ceskor, and Karolina Chodala, from Austria; Antoine Armand and Hedwig Eberle, from Germany, and Rene and Jean Caserganda, from France.

HAVRE, Oct. 12.—The agent of the French Line has received a wireless message from La Touraine announcing that the steamer will arrive Tuesday morning with forty-two survivors of the Volturno. The number previously reported was forty.

In accordance with the wishes of the Canadian Northern Steamships Company, the survivors will be sent on immediately to Rotterdam.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Homburg-American Steamship Graf Waldersee, according to a wireless message, was among the steamers which saw the end of the Volturno tragedy. The survivors had already been transferred to other vessels, but the Graf Waldersee cruised about for ten hours in search of the missing boats.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A wireless from the Captain of the Devonian, one of the rescuing steamers, says that he has fifty-nine survivors aboard, comprising eighteen men, twenty women, and twenty-one children, all well. This is the same number previously reported.

A wireless message from the steamer Seydlitz, forwarded from Bremen, says she has aboard forty-six survivors, instead of thirty-six, as previously reported. This would acount for the ten supposed to have been aboard the Carmania, the latter steamer having been credited with eleven survivors, whereas she is bringing in only one.

OIL SHIP CALMED WATERS.

The Narragansett's Timely Arrival Helped in the Rescue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.—C. F. Hart, the mechanical manager of the Associated Newspapers, a passenger aboard the Carmania, who sent an account of the Volturno disaster on Saturday, sends the following additional details of the rescue of the passengers of the Uranium liner to The Daily Mail:

"The boats from the surrounding vessels took off in quick succession all the survivors, who were passed, one by one, down the life lines.

"Daybreak saw two other arrivals, the Czar and the Narragansett. The latter was an oil tank steamer, which came at full speed and took up a position slightly to the windward of the Volturno. In a few minutes she had two large streams of oil pouring on the water, invaluably helping the rescue work of the small boats around the stern of the Volturno.

"By 9 o'clock in the morning the remaining 521 passengers and crew were safely taken off.

"Each ship went on a short cruise in different directions to scout for the two missing boats which were launched before help arrived.

"Nothing so far has been seen or heard of them, and from the experience of the boat crew of the Carmania in Thursday's gale, little hope can be held out of their safety. This brings the total loss of life to 136.

"That over 650 lives were not lost and a sea tragedy second only to that of the Titanic was averted, was due: First, to wireless telegraphy; second, to the speedy arrival and organization by Capt. Barr of the Carmania; third, to the splendid seamanship of the international rescue squadron; fourth, to the stanch bulkheads of the Volturno, and fifth, and most of all, to the providential moderation of the gale during Thursday night."

Mr. Hart sets at rest all doubts regarding the numbers aboard the Volturno. He says there were 24 first-class passengers, 540 in the steerage, and 93 in the crew.

ALL LOST BUT FOR WIRELESS.

London Papers Say It Proves Marconi Invention Invaluable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.—All the London newspapers this morning extol the beneficent part which wireless played in the Volturno disaster as demonstrating afresh its immense value in protecting life at sea.

They say that but for the wireless the world would almost certainly have had to mourn the loss of every soul aboard that ship.

80 DEAD AND 112 MISSING.

That Is the Estimate of the Rappahannock's Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12.—Fifteen women and four children were saved from the steamer Volturno by the steamer Rappahannock, bound for Halifax.

Capt. Harden of the Rappahannock sent the following wireless dispatch via Cape Race, Newfoundland, to-night:

S. S. Rappahannock, Oct. 12, 1913.

Of the passengers of the Volturno we saved fifteen women and four children. All names follow: Vesy Lavden, Edna Freedman, Pearl Becks, Privie Becks, Ester Kapplina, Alix Kentkowska, Leokodia Woyoreek, Mrs. Marie Vekettezsek and sons, Pedro and Dimitrie, and daughter, Katraina; Mrs. Pio Pollick, Mrs. Geduck Parasche and son, Nikoli; Bella Recheresky, Ester Lentelake, Maria Asenburg, Ester Katzke, and Feize Katzke.

There were nine steamesr at the rescue. Weather rough. There are 112 missing. Approximately 70 or 80 perished.

TO SUCCOR THE SURVIVORS.

Local Organizations Prepare to Aid the Penniless as They Land.

S. Mason of the Hebrew Shelter and Aid Society, sent word yesterday to Acting Commissioner Byron H. Uhl, of the Immigration Bureau, that the organization would render every assistance to the survivors of the Volturno, who arrived here penniless through the disaster and see them safely to their destination.

Miss Sadie American, President of the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women, gave out this statement:

"The Council of Jewish Women, whose agents are permanently stationed at Ellis Island, is making ready to assist the girls, women and children from among the survivors of the Volturno burned at sea. As these poor people have lost their all, the Council will welcome gifts of money, clothing and shoes for these girls, women and children. Donations of clothing and shoes should be sent to the Council of Jewish Women, Educational Alliance, 197 Broadway. Donations of money should be sent to the President, Miss Sadie American, 448 Central Park West.

"The Council of Jewish Women will co-operate officially in any movement which may be started by the Red Cross or by the Mayor."

While no definite ruling has arrived from the Secretary of Labor at Washington, it is understood that the survivors, landing from the Kroonland and the Grosser Kurfürst this week, will be delayed as little as possible by the immigration officials and will not be excluded if they have lost their effects and money on the Volturno.

510 WERE RESCUED, CAPT. INCH REPORTS

Volturno's Commander, Coming on the Kroonland, Sends First Message Here.

MORE RESCUE SHIPS REPORT

Wireless Story of the Disaster Is Asked from Incoming Vessels.

The first news received by the agents of the Uranium Steamship Company, at 13 Broadway, yesterday morning, came from Capt. Francis Inch of the Volturno, who is on the Red Star liner Kroonland, steaming toward New York. From the message sent by Capt. Barr on Saturday from the Carmania it was understood that the Captain of the Volturno was on the oil tank Narragansett, bound for London.

Capt. Inch's message read:

Kroonland via Carmania, Oct. 11: Volturno abandoned on fire; latitude 48.29 north; longitude 34.39 west. Approximate number of passengers saved, 485; crew, 25.
INCH.

The message was received via the land station at Ushant, in the Bay of Biscay, hence the delay in delivery here. It is understood that the operator on the Kroonland knew that he would not be in touch with the shore stations for several hours, and gave the Captain's message to the Carmania, whose operator by luck, which figures considerably in getting wireless dispatches through under such circumstances managed to reach Ushant.

When the message was received at the steamship office here the officials of the company said that their records showed that there were 560 passengers on the Volturno and 93 members of the crew. This would make the number of lives lost 143, but reports from other rescue ships still report the total as 136. Deduction in the figures of the rescued, as sent by Capt. Inch, from this total leaves 75 passengers missing and 68 of the crew, making a total of 143 lives lost in the disaster.

The agents of the Cunard Line received yesterday forenoon a message from Capt. James C. Barr of the Carmania, which indicated that there was only one Volturno survivor on board his ship. It read:

S. S. Carmania, due at Queenstown 5 A. M. on Monday. Volturno ablaze, floating forward end, masts and funnel standing. Weather had been northwesterly gale, moderating. Records are not complete. Only one survivor here. Supposed 136 lost, who attempted to get away in ship's boats, previous to our arrival. BARR.

Paul Forman, Passenger Manager of the Uranium Line, sent a wireless message yesterday to Capt. Inch on the Kroonland to "wire names survivors Volturno on Kroonland." Similar messages were dispatched Saturday by E. O. Thomas, agent of the line, and P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, to Capt. Kriegbohm of the Kroonland, asking for a list of the passengers on board and an account of the disaster for the New York newspapers.

Capt. Allan Luckhurst, marine Superintendent of the Red Star Line, said yesterday that the Kroonland would average fifteen and one-half knots in fine weather, and ought to be here tomorrow morning, if she was delayed only ten hours standing by the Volturno.

"If she remained there twenty-four hours," he continued, "it would make it late Tuesday evening, providing the weather was moderate."

When asked why no messages were received from the Kroonland yesterday, Capt. Luckhurst replied that he could give no reason, as she should have been in communication first with Sable Island and later through Siasconsett station.

It was a matter of comment at the Uranium Line office that no message had been received from the Grosser Kurfürst through the express liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sent a dispatch stating that she was 1,210 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon. To arrive at that point she must have passed within radius of the Grosser Kurfürst, which also belongs to the North German Lloyd, and possibly sighted the burning derelict. The dispatch from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. came via Cape Race.

Capt. F. M. Passow of the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, reported that he received a wireless message from the Volturno Tuesday when the latter vessel was making about nine knots against a head sea and westerly wind. A second message from the Volturno, picked up on Wednesday morning, said that all was well.

Among those waiting at the office of the Uranium Line yesterday was Abraham Saintzky, twenty-three years old, a painter living at 220 East 109th Street.

Saintzky came to this country from Kiev, two years ago, leaving behind him Ida Baltaksa, his sweetheart, who is eighteen years old. Saintzky said he received a letter two days ago from his sweetheart, who was on her way to this country to be married to him immediately upon her arrival. The letter was written from Rotterdam on stationery of the Volturno, but was mailed to this country on a faster vessel. The letter said the girl looked forward with much anticipation to the pleasure of greeting her future husband in this country.

Saintzky was one of the most sorrowful of the persons who besieged the offices, as no list has been received of those rescued or of those who perished.

The clerks at the Uranium Line office were kept busy all day yesterday answering the numerous telephone calls from persons who had relatives on the Volturno. To those who made personal calls either the General Agent, Mr. Thomas, or the Passenger Agent, Mr. Forman, informed them that no lists had arrived and took the names and addresses to let them know of any definite news.

Miss Fortnay inquired if her sister, Ester, was a passenger in the cabin of the Volturno as she had written from Russia that she was coming. Mr. Forman told her that a letter from the agent in Rotterdam stated that Ester had been turned back because she had trachoma. When told that her sister was not on board Miss Portnay went away happy. Although Ester had trachoma, it was better than being on a burning ship, she said.

Miss Riselman of Jersey City telephoned to inquire after her brother who, she said, was the third officer on the Volturno. Friends inquired for W. D. Brown, the purser, H. Carter, the ship's surgeon and C. E. Dewar, chief engineer of the steamship.

Isaac Weinstein of 41 Kelly Avenue, Woodside, called at the offices yesterday to inquire after his cousin, Ester Ruwer, nineteen years old, who sailed on the Volturno.

SAW HUSBAND'S SHIP ABLAZE.

But Mrs. Miller, on Kroonland, Did Not Know He Had Already Drowned

One incident of the destruction of the ill-fated Volturno concerns Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Miller of St. Nicholas Avenue and 135th Street. Mr. Miller was the chief officer of the Volturno, and his wife who, by a curious coincidence, had been in England on a visit to some of her relatives, was a passenger on board the Kroonland, one of the steamships which came to the assistance of the Volturno in response to the S. O. S. wireless call of distress.

Mrs. Miller had sailed on the Kroonland because of a rule of the Uranium Steamship Company and other lines which forbids officers' wives to sail on the same vessel with their husbands. Therefore she must have witnessed the burning of the ship of which her husband was an officer, without being aware that before the arrival of the Kroonland her husband had been drowned with the swamping of the first lifeboat launched, of which he was in command.

TO MAKE SHIPS' HULLS SAFER.

Recommendations by Redfield Committee for London Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Secretary Redfield's Committee on Hulls and Bulkheads, to prepare recommendations for the use of the American delegation to the International Conference on Safety at Sea, to be held in London Nov. 12, has made its report.

The committee emphasizes the fact that definite information concerning many of the important questions can only be obtained through careful research by experts, having at their command ample resources to pursue their investigations to a satisfactory conclusion. Such a body under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce was recommended by the committee, it being pointed out that it would assist in the execution of rules already established, facilitate improvements in ship construction, and tend to increase the safety of passengers and crew.

The principal conclusions of the committee are as follows:

The maximum and minimum freeboard for all classes of vessels should be prescribed by regulation under authority of law. Standards of hull construction should be prescribed after investigation by experts, and the rules of classification societies should be treated on their merits and approved or disapproved accordingly.

Investigation should be made as to what reserve of buoyancy should be provided for in the design of a vessel under certain specified conditions of damage.

For transoceanic vessels, which are essentially cargo carriers and in which extensive subdivision of hull by transverse bulkheads would be impracticable, ample boat capacity at the davits on each side should be provided for all persons on board, so that in the event of collision or other accident damaging the boats on one side there would be ample lifeboat capacity on the opposite side for all persons on board.

Rules and curves should be established for fixing a "margin-of-safety line" under which a vessal would not sink under certain conditions of damage, these rules and curves to be determined after complete investigation. Investigation should also be made and regulations prescribed for certain classes of vessels, governing the maximum number of adjacent main compartments, which could be flooded without jeopardizing the safety of the vessel.

Rules for spacing, strength, and tests of water-tight bulkheads should be prescribed.

The advisability of having the "bulkhead deck" continuous fore and aft, introducing water-tight decks or flats below the bulkhead deck, and fitting at side continuous or partially continuous fore and aft water-tight bulkheads, should be carefully considered for each type of vessel involved.

Openings in main transverse and longitudinal water-tight bulkheads, except as necessary for the trimming of coal, should be permitted only under exceptional conditions.

Water-tight bulkhead doors should be controlled from the bridge and capable of operation at the door; also for water-tight doors in important water-tight bulkheads independent mechanical operation from the bulkhead deck is desirable.

All lights below the bulkhead deck should be fixed, except under unusual circumstances, due to type and size of vessel and location of bulkhead deck.

In machinery spaces and other large compartments of certain classes of large passenger vessels double bottom or its equivalent should extend to the deck above load water line. For such vessels also the double bottom should extend not only under the engine room but also under all main compartments forward and abaft engine and boiler spaces.

The committee comprised Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy; Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, and E. T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation.

SAW DISASTER IN DREAM.

Volturno's Wireless Operator So Terrified He Tried to be Transferred

Two women, one middle aged, the other in her twenties, who described themselves as Mrs. W. F. and Miss Alexander of Central Park West, called at the offices of the Uranium Steamship Company yesterday and told to Mr. Porman, the passenger agent of the line, an interesting story of an incident which took place on board the ill-fated Volturno several weeks ago, when they were returning home on the steamer.

The story was of a dream told to the women by Christopher Pennington, the second wireless operator, an Englishman about 22 years old, whose home is in Liverpool. Mrs. Alexander said that she and the younger woman met Pennington on deck, and he showed them a letter addressed to the London office of the Marconi company, in which he asked to be transferred from the Volturno to any other ship. They were curious to know his reason, and he told the following story:

"Last night I had a vivid and horrifying dream. I dreamed that this ship was on fire in midocean and that panic reigned aboard. I could see myself at the apparatus, sending frantic calls for help. Soon afterward six ships were surrounding this vessel, which was pitching and tossing on the high seas. I could see the frantic men and women leaping overboard, while others were climbing into lifeboats.

"In my dream I leaned over the rail and saw a number of boats dashed against the sides of the burning hull and saw men and women go down to a watery grave. After it was evident that the vessel was doomed and all of the passengers were off, the order was given to the officers and crew to put away. I got into a small boat, and, after being dashed against the hull of the vessel, was picked up and taken aboard one of the surrounding steamers.

"When I woke the dream so impressed me that I wrote this letter, which I will post in New York, and by the time I reach Rotterdam I will receive an answer from the company."

Mrs. Alexander said that since her arrivel she has kept in touch with the young man, and only last Saturday received a letter, postmarked Rotterdam, from Pennington, in which he told her that the company had refused to grant his request on the ground that he had given insufficient reasons, so he was making his last trip on her.

From what she had read of the disaster, the woman said, the dream, as related to her, corresponded in every detail with the exception that instead of six succoring ships there were ten. The women were anxious to ascertain whether Pennington had been saved.

Mr. Forman informed them that from what information he had received Penniugton had been picked up by the Standard Oil tank steamer Narragansett and would arrive in London Friday.

FIND BURNED TEMPLEMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—The Fabre liner Madonna arrived in port today one day late after battling with the burning hull of the English steamship Templemore on Saturday morning 125 miles east of Nantucket Lightship in an unsuccessful effort to bring what remained of the ill-fated vessel inshore. Immediately upon learning the location of the Templemore, which is a serious danger to navigation, the revenue cutter Acushnet, stationed at Wood's Hole, started in search of the wreck to tow it inshore.

The Templemore was abandoned on fire east of the Virginia Capes Tuesday, Sept. 30. Since that time the fire has burned constantly, with the dismantled vessel drifting north and east in the Gulf Stream.

The Madonna received a wireless message from the Holland-American steamship Noordam Thursday, giving the latitude and longitude of the wreck. Capt. Pierre Deschelles ordered a sharp lookout kept, although the position given by the Noordam placed the burning ship nowhere on the course of the Madonna. Ocean winds and currents, however, swept the Templemore across the course of the Fabre liner, and Saturday morning the wreck was sighted in latitude 41:16, longitude 67:15.

Capt. Deschelles steered for the Templemore and stopped when within a half mile of the derelict. Aboard the Templemore, a ship almost as large as the Madonna, probably 350 feet long, everything combustible had burned. The masts had fallen, the smoke stacks were down, and the decks had caved in. Smoke was still curling from the stern, and the hull was so hot that whenever a wave of more than ordinary height swept against the steel sides steam would gush high above the spray.

Capt. Deschelles ordered First Officer Val and several sailors into a boat to board the derelict. The sea was fairly smooth, Mr. Val returning, reported to Capt. Deschelles, who concluded to take the Templemore in tow. A heavy steel cable was made fast to her bow, and the Madonna resumed her voyage. The derelict, however, yawed so that, after half an hour, the cable snapped, and Capt. Deschelles was forced to abandon the wreck. By this time it is possible that the Templemore has grounded on George's Shoal, toward which she was drifting and which was only twenty-five miles distant.

ARMY MAY BREAK AWAY FROM HUERTA

Continued from Page 1.

situation. Some of the imprisoned Deputies were close friends of Diaz, and his influence may be brought to bear to secure their release.

DIPLOMATS ASK PROTECTION.

Protest Against Depleting the Garrison of Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12.—Querido Moheno, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, called the members of the Diplomatic Corps together Saturday morning and informed them of the dissolution of Congress and gave the Administration's reasons for its action.

Paul Lefaivre, the French Minister, in the name of the various European diplomats, protested against the removal of so many troops from the capital, in view of the possibility of the rebels moving south. Since the fall of Torreon it has been felt that a strong force of troops was necessary to protect foreigners here.

Senor Moheno answered that Gen. Blanquet regarded the troops here enough to protect foreigners, but that he would take the matter up. The diplomats were evidently satisfied for the present, but fear that further developments may be serious.

The inhabitants of the capital are evidently stunned by the Huerta coup. There have been no disorders, and all is quiet, but suppressed tension is evident. There is much talk among the middle classes of the valor of Gen. Huerta in carrying out the dissolution of the Chambers. Politicians refuse to discuss the affair. It is evident that they fear for their lives if they talk.

There has been some talk of the possible suppression of the newspapers of the capital, although there is no evidence of this, nor has there been any censorship of cable or telegraph messages. This, however, is expected at any moment.

It is generally believed here that the action of Huerta will be followed by uprisings in parts of the country that have hitherto been quiet, as the coup is manifestly pro-Catholic and will inevitably incense the Liberals. Suspicion has been expressed in the last few days of the loyalty of Gen. Delgado, Governor of Zacatecas, and of Gen. Trucy Aubert, in command of the forces moving against Torreon. It is thought likely that they will repudiate Huerta's latest action, and others are expected to follow their example.

There is a feeling in political circles that the elections of Deputies and Senators will be impossible, because of the short time available for a campaign and the lack of communications. Many younger partisans of Huerta are planning to run, although they are not campaigning. As the next Congress will be called upon to act on the Presidential election, this cannot be representative of the will of the people. It is not believed, however, that Huerta will be a candidate.

Since his coup Gen. Huerta has shown great confidence in public favor, dining in restaurants in the centre of the city, accompanied by only one member of his staff. There have been no demonstrations when he has been seen in public.

WANTS WARSHIPS TO LEAVE.

Huerta Will Ask Wilson to Recall Them Before November.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 12.—Gov. Gen. Cauz has arrived here from Jalapa and has conferred with the commander of the port as to the advisability of keeping a very close watch upon every outgoing and incoming steamer, in order to prevent undesirable persons entering or any well-known politicians leaving Mexico and subsequently joining the revolutionists.

President Huerta is still sending representatives to confer with John Lind and Consul W. W. Canada, asking them to use their influences with the Washington Government to withdraw the American battleships before the expiration of the period fixed by the Mexican Government, toward the end of this month. It is feared that their presence in Mexican ports after the time is up will result in a serious international question, and President Huerta has decided to make a demand that they leave at the proper time.

TORREON BADLY DEFENDED.

Refugees Say Federals Could Have Held Out Much Longer.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12.—The Interior Department to-day received a telegram from San Luis Potosi, which ascribes the evacuation of Torreon to the incapacity of the Federal leaders.

"Several Spaniards," says the telegram, "have arrived here from Torreon. The majority of them admit that the retreat of the Federals was due to the ineptitude of their leaders. The authorities had more than sufficient resources to defend the city for a long time. They believe that the situation is not desperate, and that the Government can recover control of the whole region with the elements which are now concentrated at Hipolito (to the eastward of Torreon) and those forces which it is about to send there."

A witness of the engagement in which Gen. Alvirez was killed and his force annihilated says that only three persons escaped. These were a Captain, a Sergeant and a private.

Gen. Alvirez started out from Torreon with 400 men and a battery of artillery. Gen. Argumedo followed a short distance behind with 200 men. When Alvirez was ambushed by 4,000 rebels under Gen. Francisco Villa, a former bandit known as "Pancho," the rebels poured in between him and Argumedo, separating the Federal forces. Gen. Alvirez saw himself hopelessly surrounded and his men being shot down on all sides. When only half a dozen men were left the Federal commander broke his sword, sat still on his horse and waited until the rebel bullets put an end to his life.

Villa came along shortly afterward. He caught sight of the body of Gen. Alvirez and ordered his men to take it into Torreon. There it was suspended from a telegraph pole in a conspicuous place in the centre of the city.

American and other refugees from Torreon who have arrived at Monterey are still there. They are unable to proceed northward owing to the interruption of railroad traffic. Three bridges have been destroyed, and the train which left Monterey Friday was forced to return.

It is reported that the town of Rodriguez, not far from Laredo, has been occupied by the rebels. A passenger train from Tampico has been burned near Chocoy, sixty miles west of Tampico. The passengers were obliged to return on foot.

WASHINGTON MAY PROTEST.

Representations in Behalf of Imprisoned Deputies Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Official dispatches confirming the press reports from Mexico City printed in the newspapers this morning were received at the State Department to-day, and after they had been read copies were sent to the White House for the information of President Wilson. John Bassett Moore, counselor of the department, and Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Bryan, was at his desk a good part of the day. Nothing concerning the situation in Mexico was made public, however.

The Wilson Administration is not inclined to view compactly the action of President Huerta in imprisoning members of the Federal Chamber of Deputies and his virtual assumption of the rôle of Dictator. While Gen. Huerta has not directed the cancellation or the postponement of the general elections set for Oct. 26, his present attitude is such that the Administration fears that these elections will be farcical, and on that account a repudiation of the assurances which the Administration asserts it has received from the Mexican Government that they will be conducted fairly. Whether representations amounting to a protest will be made in this connection cannot be ascertained from officials here, but the irritation that exists in official circles indicates that a communication on the subject may be expected.

According to report, the first official notice to be taken by the Administration of the present status of Mexican political affairs will take the form of an expression of the hope that no harm will come to those Deputies who still remain in prison. This expression will be equivalent to a warning that their assassination or execution will produce upon the United States what is known in diplomacy as a "painful effect." In other words, the Mexican Government will be notified tactfully that public sentiment in this country is likely to become inflamed over any bloody work on the part of those having the Deputies in custody, thus making it harder for the Washington Government to refrain from a drastic course.

The Constitutionalists' representatives here say they are not at all surprised over what has occurred in Mexico City. To their way of thinking, it is in accord with the character and purposes of President Huerta, and they expect it to have a very favorable effect upon the efforts to displace him. That Huerta's move has been unpopular is indicated by press dispatches and private advices received here. In some quarters the disposition is to believe that he has overreached himself and made certain increase in the opposition to his continuance in office.

MAGAZINE WRITER FREED.

Federals Exact a Promise from Temple to Leave Mexico.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Oct. 12.—Arthur Temple, staff writer for a New York magazine, was released to-day, after his arrest in Piedras Negras, Mexico, on a charge of making seditious statements alleged to have been printed in the publication for which he writes. Consul Blocker was instrumental in securing his release, which is said to have been conditional, upon his departure from Mexico and a promise that he would say nothing further about the revolution.

More than half the Federal garrison in Piedras Negras went south this afternoon, presumably to meet Constitutionalists reported advancing from Fuente and Hacienda Guadaloupe. Piedras Negras has been almost depopulated by rumors of coming trouble.

WRECKED AUTO TO SAVE BOY

Broker Kendall Swerved It Into Collision with a Seventh Ave. Car.

To avoid running down a bewildered small boy, Robert G. Kendall of the firm of Kendall & Whitlock, bankers and brokers, at 52 Broadway, wrecked his automobile last night at Seventh Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Kendall, who lives at 12 Gramercy Park, was taking his sister, Mrs. P. H. Martin, and her daughter, to the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, at Wadsworth Avenue and 174th Street, and was following some twenty-five feet behind a northbound car in Seventh Avenue. Near the corner of Nineteenth Street the car slowed up and a small boy jumped off and crossed the street toward the west side.

When directly in the path of the automobile the lad became dazed and halted. To avoid injuring him the auto was swung to the east and collided with the rear of the car. The windshield of the auto, the lamps, and one of the wheels were broken, and it became necessary to send for a wrecking gang to remove the machine to a garage. No member of the party was injured.

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BOMB TERROR OVER, POLICE NOW THINK

Gang Under Arrest the Only One Devoted to Organized Blackmail, Dougherty Says.

$30,000 TO $35,000 GAINED

Bombs Brought $200 or $300 and Many Paid as High as $600 to be Let Alone.

Eight of the ten members of the gang of blackmailers and bomb-planters under arrest in this city made confessions to Headquarters detectives yesterday, implicating the so-called Black Hand band in arson in addition to the crimes of horse-stealing, burglary, robbery, counterfeiting, extortion, bomb-exploding and murder with which they were already charged.

These prisoners assured Detective De Martini, who brought about their capture, that their profits during the last eighteen months, when they have been most active, have totaled between $30,000 and $35,000. During this period they said they have set off practically 100 bombs, which had an average value to them of between $200 and $300.

Many who received threatening letters or had bombs exploded in front of their property stubbornly refused to pay blackmail, but others bought off the gangs at sums of $400, $500, and $600. Very frequently small merchants would settle at once with the Black Handers on receiving threatening letters, and the gang was enabled to extort money from about one-third of its victims without the need of bomb explosions.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that some of the prisoners were journeymen gun fighters, and that four of the Black Hand men now in jail had been placed under contract by leaders of the garment workers to check the efforts of the Industrial Workers of the World to win the strikers over to this organization and away from the American Federation of Labor.

These four, it was said at Police Headquarters last night, had carried out the daring coup in July of this year, when four men armed with revolvers entered the basement of Webster Hall at 119 East Eleventh Street and broke up a meeting of garment workers who were about to hear arguments in favor of joining the I. W. W. from Carlo Tresca, Joseph Ettor, "Big Bill" Haywood, and Giuseppe Giovannitti. At the sight of the revolvers the crowd became panicky and rushed for the doors. Before the police arrived the gunmen had disappeared.

Since the arrest of the gang Deputy Commissioner Dougherty has been seeking to find satisfactory reasons for the failure of policemen and detectives to capture the guilty men at any of the explosions. One trick of the gang to baffle the police was that of using Alfred Lehman, or "Schmitty," and Sadatsky, or "Burke," as "lighters" or bomb planters. "Schmitty" is a German and Sadatsky a Pole, and they avoided suspicion as the police believed that the Black-Hand outrages were committed by Italians. "Burke" and "Schmitty" made no efforts to get out of the neighborhood after an explosion. They said yesterday that they were never so much as under suspicion after any of the scores of bomb cases in which they were engaged.

The police have also been handicapped by the terror of the victims of this organization. Though hundreds of letters signed "Black Hand" and demanding money on pain of bomb explosions have been received by small Italian merchants, only a few of these have fallen into the hands of the police. In those instances where the police obtained a Black Hand letter before the tribute had been paid they have been unable to get the intended victim to co-operate with them in laying a trap for the blackmailers.

Further than that, the police were in difficulties because the bomb planters seldom took chances. "Schmitty" and "Burke," who set off most of the explosions, could carry the bombs under their coats without causing suspicion. In the neighborhood of the street to be blown up a "lookout" was on watch. The "lighters" would never touch a match to the fuse at the place where the explosion was to take place. They would stop in a hallway several doors away, light a pipe or cigarette as a blind and at the same time touch the match to the slow-burning fuse of the bomb. In this way they avoided being observed in the building where the bomb went off.

The standard sizes of their bombs were two and three sticks of dynamite. These were carefully wrapped in paper and equipped with the fuse and dynamite cap. That was all there was to making a Black Hand bomb. The damage done by the ordinary charge was usually slight. As a rule it did not extend beyond the shattering of a pane of plate glass or the destruction of the woodwork in the entrance where it was placed. Sometimes, however, the object was not merely to scare but to punish, the size was doubled or trebled, and the damage became much more extensive.

Commissioner Dougherty said last night that he believed that the era of bomb explosions was at its end in this city. A few will go off from time to time in private affairs between individuals, but the business of using bombs for blackmail or as a means of suppressing trade competition is over for some time to come, according to Commissioner Dougherty. The Black Hand prisoners have confessed, he said, to practically every bomb case in the last year and a half.

Detective De Martini, the Italian detective who obtained the conviction of seven bomb planters in Brooklyn before he ran down the gang in this city, said yesterday that there was no other organization of criminals who used bombs in this city.

"The prisoners in this bunch," he said, "are the successors of the old Black Hand, which has been in existence for many years. Many individuals have been picked off here and there by the police, so that the profits of the Black Hand has changed, but it is the same old organization, and has never been so nearly broken up as at present. There are, however, several other important arrests to be made."

The arson case in Brooklyn was confessed by "Schmitty" and "Zumpo." They said they had been hired by a barber in Brooklyn to set fire to his shop in order to cheat an insurance company, and that they had received $200 for the job. The proprietor of the shop was arrested, they said, on the charge of arson. Neither of the prisoners could remember the address or name of the barber for whom they had done this. Detective De Martini said that several other arson cases would probably be traced to the gang.

Jack Johnson Now Citizen of France

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Jack Johnson, negro champion heavyweight fighter, has become a naturalized citizen of France, according to a letter received to-day by a friend. As a consequence it is expected the Government will order forfeited the $30,000 bonds given in the white slavery charges, which will be called here to-morrow.

Six Drown in Alleghany River.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—Six persons were drowned and two others narrowly escaped the same fate to-day when a skiff capsized in the Alleghany River at Tarenum, near this city. The dead are Antone Widmer, Carl Widmer, John Widmer, John Widmer, Jr., Julius Sober, and his son, Joseph. All the bodies were recovered to-night.

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FUSION APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Needed to Get Out Anti-Tammany Vote—Registration Encouraging.

The Fusion Anti-Tammany Committee is in need of more funds to run its campaign. Chairman Robert Adamson said yesterday:

"During the last week there has been a fairly generous response to the call for funds for the Fusion campaign, but money has not been provided in sufficient amounts to meet the legitimate current demands, without reference to those greater demands which must come as the campaign progresses. The Fusion ticket will be elected, and by a big majority, if we have the funds required to get out the anti-Tammany vote. That there has been a heavy defection from Tammany is well known by all who are observant. Not to take advantage of this opportunity to prevent Tammany Hall from getting the city again in its clutches would be little less than criminal."

Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, and William M. Chadbourne, Treasurer of the Progressive Committee, have notified the members of their respective parties that there will be only one central agency for the collection of anti-Tammany funds, and that that is the Fusion Committee.

Mr. Adamson analyzed yesterday some of the registration figures for this year. The increase of more than 12,000 for the entire city over the figures of 1909, the last Mayoralty year, he said, came almost entirely from Republican strongholds.

"None of this increase," he said, "is furnished by Tammany districts. But two of the ten districts south of Fourteenth Street, a Tammany stronghold, show an increase. The Second District shows an increase of exactly 13, and the Fourth of about 100. In the First District there is a falling off of 800 compared with 1909, in the Third 600, in the Fifth 800, in the Sixth 300, in the Seventh 500, in the Eighth 300, and in the Tenth 400. Murphy's own district shows a falling off of more than 500. On the other hand, the Republican Nineteenth shows a gain of more than 750, the Twenty-third a gain of 2,500, and while the gain in other Republican districts is not so marked, there is no such loss as is shown in the Tammany districts.

"These figures effectually dispose of the notion that Republican leaders are disaffected. I can say from my own knowledge that Mr. Koenig, Mr. Livingston, and all the other Republican leaders have been working loyally and industriously to get Republican voters to register. They will do the same during the next two days of registration. This is equally true of Mr. Bird and the other Progressive leaders. They are all working together to down Tammany Hall."

POLITICS AND VAUDEVILLE.

McCall Association Serves Them Up as a Campaign Sandwich.

Campaign speeches sandwiched in between sacred music and vaudeville acts comprised the programme given last night at the Casino Theatre under the auspices of the Edward E. McCall Association. Michael J. Mulqueen, brother of Judge Mulqueen, presided, and said that Mr. McCall was instrumental in obtaining the nomination of Charles S. Whitman for District Attorney by Tammany. "With Mr. McCall as Mayor and Mr. Whitman as District Attorney," said Mr. Mulqueen, "I predict the best administration New York has ever seen."

Major William E. C. Mayer, brother-in-law of the late Mayor Gaynor, praised Mr. McCall as a man at whom his adversaries might roar and scream inane abuse without effect, and said that the Democratic candidate possessed the same honest characteristics as endared the late Mayor to the citizens.

Among those in the audience were former Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien and the Misses O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Melville D. Chapman, Mrs. Jane Mauldin Paige, Mrs. Gerry Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Melville B. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Opdycke, Col. and Mrs. E. Van C. Lucas, Justice and Mrs. Francis Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Truesdale, Mr. and Mrs. William Zeigler, Jr., Justice and Mrs. Henry D. Hotchkiss, Dr. and Mrs. S. V. Abel, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lawson, Joseph E. McKay, and the Misses Hill, Mr. and Mrs. James Regan, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Gold, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Royal E. T. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Ettinger, Mrs. Edward E. McCall and Misses McCall, ex-Gov. George Curry of New Mexico, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hickey.

FOUR HURT IN AUTO WRECK.

Car with Two Men and Two Women Overturns on Pelham Parkway.

An automobile which Joseph Heine of 1,030 Faile Street, the Bronx, was driving down the Pelham Parkway at 1:30 o'clock this morning was just taking the sharp turn near the Pelham Bay Bridge when the machine skidded and overturned, pinning all four of its occupants underneath.

This accident, happening at the exact spot of the doubly fatal Siever automobile accident of a month ago, was just opposite the Tallapoosa Club, and members of motor parties there at the time were the first to reach the capsized machine. Aided by Mounted Patrolman Dougherty of the Westchester Station, they raised the car and lifted out the four injured persons.

Besides Heine, these were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dwyer, and their daughter, Miss Margaret Dwyer of 767 East Fifth Street, all were so seriously injured that there was no thought of waiting for ambulances. Several machines were volunteered, and in these the four were carried to Fordham Hospital, where, at 2 o'clock this morning, they were on the operating tables under the care of Dr. Doland and Dr. Ahearn.

HIDE BEHIND CHILDREN.

Gangsters Use Defectives to Carry Their Pistols, Lecturer Says.

The second week of the exhibit of the "Clearing House for Mental Defectives" opened in the south arcade of the Metropolitan Building, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Jonah J. Goldstein of the University Settlement and Executive Secretary of the East Side Neighborhood Association, told those who attended the exhibition how gangsters of this city employ boys and girls to carry their revolvers for them. These children, who are defectives, are persuaded that this is a great honor, he said. After a gangster has committed a murder, he hands his weapon over to his bearer, and when the murderer is searched it is easy for him to prove an alibi.

The youthful Torti, who is now serving a term in Sing Sing for the murder of Jack Zelig, was, according to Mr. Goldstein, a mental defective who was urged to commit the crime by a master mind. He said that Torti and his kind should be examined and cared for at just such an institution as the Clearing House for Mental Defectives, which since last January has been conducted in the Post-Graduate Hospital under the direction of Dr. Max G. Schlapp.

SHUT THEMSELVES IN TO DIE

Man and Woman Found Unconscious from Gas in Rooming House.

The odor of escaping gas spreading through the rooming house at 206 West Fifty-third Street yesterday afternoon was traced to a room which the landlady had let the night before to a transient couple who came without baggage and gave no names. When the door was forced the man and the woman were found stretched unconscious on the bed. Both gas jets were open wide and the cracks of the door and window had been stuffed with paper.

In the hospital the man and woman both recovered consciousness, and were able to give the police their names. The man said he is Thomas Ceaio, 25 years old, an elevator runner, and gave the house from which he was taken as his address. The woman said she was Virginia Carr, 25 years old, and she gave the same address.

MRS. WILSON BUSY OVER WEDDING LIST

President's Wife Soon to Announce Guests at Daughter's Marriage Next Month.

CAPITAL EAGER FOR NEWS

Fully 700 Persons to Attend Thirteenth Marriage Ceremony in the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—With the return of society to Washington the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson, second of the President's three daughters, and Francis B. Sayre on Nov. 25 becomes the most interesting topic of conversation in fashionable circles.

Not until after Mrs. Wilson and her daughters return to Washington the latter part of the week will official information pertaining to this important event be given out. While Miss Wilson will be the thirteenth bride going forth from the White House, her marriage will be only the fifth in which the bride has been a President's daughter. That the company witnessing the ceremony will be a most distinguished one goes without saying. It probably will be fully as large as that assembled at the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth, for it would seem impossible for the President and his wife to limit an official company at such an important event to fewer than 700 guests.

The recent visit of Mrs. Wilson's social secretary to the Summer White House, according to those in a position to know, was for a final revision of the list of official guests and personal friends to whom the invitations will be sent.

Just how to divide the official list is said to be a serious problem, as however hospitably inclined Mrs. Wilson may be, even the White House has limitations, and to invite every one connected with official life would extend the list to the proportions of the silver wedding party of President and Mrs. Taft. That anniversary coming in June, several thousand guests were received on the lawn, with the White House used as little more than a refreshment room.

The personal friends of the bride and bridegroom will be mainly from other places, as neither has been identified with Washington long enough to form any intimacies. The Sayre family circle is not large, while the family party about the bride will be much the same as that gathered for the Wilson inaugural last March.

In the matter of a trousseau Miss Jessie Wilson has reversed the order of the average bride of the period, again proving that she has a conspicuous amount of common sense. Every gown except the white satin wedding gown is said to have been selected from ready-to-wear stock presented by a high-class specialty house. The lingerie, on the other hand, has all been made to order under the personal direction of the bride and her mother. Furthermore, most of these dainty belongings are of exquisitely fine material and hand made, to insure the old-time elegance of our grandmothers as well as an excellence of construction rarely found in the modern trousseau.

The ten-room house at Williamsburg, Mass., where Mr. Sayre and his bride will begin their married life, will be one of the best equipped in that land of good housekeeping with a large part of the linen exquisitely initialed by Miss Wilson and her sisters.

Beyond the fact that one of Miss Wilson's bridesmaids will be her sister Eleanor, the list of attendants so far has not been confided to any one beyond the family circle.

RENEW TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT

Mr. Choate Urges Extension of Local Hospital Plan.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, President of the State Charities Aid Society, in a letter to the committees of the society whose work is devoted to the suppression of tuberculosis, urges an energetic campaign this Fall to increase the number of hospitals for tubercular patients. He expresses great satisfaction with the work of the association in the last six years, and sees in the reduction of the mortality rate within those years an encouraging sign.

The number of local hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis in the State has increased in the last six years from two to nineteen. There are now seventy-nine public health nurses where formerly there were only two. Free tuberculosis dispensaries have increased from two to twenty-six, anti-tuberculosis societies have increased from two to 200, and the membership of these societies has increased from a handful to 10,000.

"The past has been fruitful in achievement," says Mr. Choate in his letter, "and the future promises even more. There is indication in the decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis that this widespread adoption of preventive agencies is already making itself felt. Figures published in the monthly bulletin of the State Department of Health show that while there were 3,350 deaths from tuberculosis in the State outside of New York City during the first seven months of 1911, for the same period of 1912 there were 3,301, a decrease of 49. In 1913, for the first seven months, there were 3,118, showing a further decrease of 183.

With nineteen local tuberculosis hospitals in successful operation in fifteen counties, no reasonable doubt can be held as to the wisdom of the local hospital plan. I believe you will agree with me that it is now our duty, as members of local tuberculosis committees, to present to Boards of Supervisors, with all possible force, the example of these nineteen hospitals, and to urge them, especially in the ten counties that have voted to establish hospitals, but have yet done so, to take all the necessary steps for the opening of the institutions at the earliest possible moment.

We cannot present our arguments for more dispensaries, confident that public officials, in the example of these other communities, will make the necessary appropriations. I believe you will find public officials ready to co-operate with you in even greater degree than in the past."

A TIMES FLIER FALLS INTO BAY; RACE, 3:30 TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

flights and I had confidence in both my machine and myself to make a good showing in the race."

Capt. Walb said that he had had a narrow escape from death.

Walb's Story of the Accident.

"The only way I can account for the accident," he said, "is that I struck an air pocket. It was a most unexpected happening, for I was traveling smoothly and the engine was working without a hitch. My aeroplane seemed to loose buoyancy and to begin to sink. I dropped slowly from about 4,500 feet to 500 feet, and then I seemed to loose all control over the plane. It dropped almost straight down. I owe my life solely to the fact that I was over water when I fell.

"I was in the water in all about ten minutes. I got clear of the aeroplane, but just how I did it I cannot tell now. I was all in a muddle quickly. The turn on the tug threw me a life belt, but I was unable to get it because the water was so rough. The last part of the fall was pretty quick, and I suffered a severe shock when I struck the water. Beyond that I was not hurt, and the tug that landed me on Staten Island, where the Captain treated me with courtesy and I received coffee and my clothes were dried. The aeroplane will be taken from the water to-day, but I will be unable to enter THE NEW YORK TIMES derby."

There was much concern among the aviation officials when it became known that Capt. Walb had fallen. Russell Holdeman, his mechanic, telephoned to many places seeking news of Walb, but it was not until after dark that he learned the details of his employer's mishap.

Meanwhile the throng at the aerodrome at Oakwood Heights had become anxious because of Walb's failure to appear. Wood, when he arrived, expressed alarm for his friend's safety, because he said Walb had left Hempstead Plains before him. What has happened to Walb" was the question that aviators and spectators asked many hundred times. It was unanswered until late in the day, when word came to Wood from the Hempstead Field that Walb had fallen into the bay.

Wood Met Wind "Bumps."

Mr. Wood got to the Oakwood field at 5:05 o'clock. He made the flight under a blue sky and with favorable wind conditions. The only trouble he experienced was with a series of wind "bumps" as he called them, which he encountered as he neared Staten Island.

He departed from the Hempstead Plains field at 4:30 o'clock, and circled about the enclosure twice, climbing upward. Then he started across country for Staten Island. He attained an altitude of about 6,000 feet. The aviator lost his bearings and circling downward to find them, discovered that he had passed over the aviation field. He circled back and then, when over the field at about 3,000 feet volplaned downward with motor throttled. He made a beautiful landing. He was cheered heartily as his aeroplane came to a stop at the north end of the field.

"Outside of the wind bumps," said Wood, "I had a most delightful trip."

If Wood could not make out the aviation field those on the ground could make out the aviator long before he passed over their heads. At first he appeared as a spec against the steel blue sky. Then the graceful outlines of the Blue Bird could be made out. He appeared to be flying higher than his own estimate of altitude.

"Here comes Wood," the crowd shouted as it watched him pass over the field and circle about to find a landing.

It was announced by the Aeronautical Society yesterday that Beachey would not be a contestant in THE NEW YORK TIMES aerial derby. He could not get here in time for the start, it was said. Mestach was No. 4, and was to have driven an eight-horse power Morane Saulnier monoplane. It was announced that Walter Johnson was another who could not compete. He was No. 5, and was to have driven a Thomas biplane. The Thomas entry in this race will be driven by Frank Burnside.

It was said that Frank Fitzsimmons, No. 17, who was to have operated a Nieuport monoplane, would not be able to get a motor in time to allow him to take part in the contest. Another change announced yesterday was that the Williams tractor biplane, which it had been announced would be flown by E. Williams, would be driven by Halden von Figyalmessy.

Conditions for flying were good yesterday, and at one time there were three men in the air over the field at Oakwood Heights, while off toward the ocean could be seen the flying boat of William Thaw and Steve MacGordon. Two of the contestants for THE NEW YORK TIMES Derby made the preliminary flight required by the rules for the race. One rule required that all aviators, in order to qualify for the contest, must make an ascent of 1,000 feet, and then, shutting off the motor, volplane to a landing within the society's field. This was done yesterday by Tony Jannus in his Benouist tractor and Figyalmessy in a Baldwin Red Devil.

Jannus's flight brought cheers from those who saw it. He ascended in a series of spirals to a height of 2,000 feet and came down like a comet, checking himself when about fifty feet from the ground. At that point he tilted his plane and skimmed along the ground to a landing. His second trip of the day was with a passenger. He took up Miss Julia Bruns of St. Louis. This time Jannus went up nearly 4,000 feet. He stayed in the air for twenty minutes, circling the field. Miss Ruth Law turned her aeroplane into an aerial cab, and all the afternoon carried passengers around the field.

Aeroplanes were being overhauled and engines were being tried out in the hangars. At one end of the field the model aeroplanes were being tested in trial flights, and here the youthful students in the science of flying found their greatest interest. Some of these small craft, propelled by the power given by twisted rubber bands, made long flights.

It was announced that Thaw and MacGordon in their flying boat would patrol the course ready, if required, to go to the assistance of the aviators. They will fly the Red Cross flag. It was also said that the Battle of Roses will take place as announced. In this flight all the aviators taking part in the meet will be in the air at the same time. To Miss Ruth Law, the only woman aviator to take part in the exercises, will fall the honor of formally opening the programme for the day.

The judges appointed by the Aeronautical Society are all satisfactory to the aviators. Earle Ovington and Frank Coffyn were appointed because their knowledge of practical aeronautics would make them capable of deciding close points.

Those who are to take part in the race are elated over the prospect of good weather for the contest. Wood, after his trip from Hempstead Plains, said that he was confident that the race would be under good conditions.

"You are No. 1 in the race and you will be first in," said an admirer.

Wood said nothing. He just smiled.

Jannus is another who believes that the weather will be fine. After his flights yesterday he had his aeroplane wheeled under a great tent, where it will remain until to-day. The aviator saw to it personally that it had been "put to bed" safely before he took the train back to Manhattan.

The gates of the aviation park will be opened at noon. The first event will be at 1:30 P. M., and the Derby will start at 3:30 P. M. This is the way to reach the aviation field at Oakwood Heights, S. I.: Take the Staten Island Ferry at the Battery for St. George. From there take the Staten Island Railroad to Oakwood Heights. There is a short walk from the station to the aerodrome. Follow the crowd. The auto route after leaving St. George is through Stapleton to Fingerboard Road, following that street to a road just below the second railroad crossing. Turn to the left there to Southfield Avenue. Follow this avenue to Guyon Avenue. Then turn to the left to the aviation field. From Jersey City the route is by Bergen Ferry to Fort Richmond; from Elizabeth, by ferry to Howland Hook; from Perth Amboy, by ferry to Tottenville; from Newark, by the Perth Amboy or Elizabeth ferry.

The best route from South Brooklyn to the aviation field is by the Bay Ridge Ferry, from the foot of Bay Ridge Avenue, to St. George. Boats leave every hour.

Manager Hall of the meet said last night that he believed that the New York Times Derby would be one of the best races in the air ever flown in this country. Certainly, he said, no other race had attracted so much attention.

"The public," he said, "is interested, but the aviators and those who have seriously taken up the study of aeronautics know that the offer of THE NEW YORK TIMES has not only stimulated the popular interest but that it marks an era in aviation. From the date of the New York Times Aerial Derby another chapter in aviation will begin."

Certainly the race will be witnessed by the greatest crowd that ever saw aviators compete, for all New York will contribute the spectators, and all the spectators will have to do will be to look upward from hillside, river fronts, and housetops.

The Race Committee of the Aeronautical Society met in the rooms of the society in the Engineering Societies building in West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon to go over the last details of the New York Times Derby. It was decided not to start the Derby by firing a pistol. It was thought the volume of sound would not be sufficient to be heard all over the field. Thomas Davis, of the Times Club, has furnished a ten-guage saluting cannon. This will be used. Then the committee approved some events for the meet that had not been passed upon. Here are the rules for the race:

Rules for the Race.

Article 1. The following rules concern an aeroplane speed contest around Manhattan Island, starting and finishing at the aerodrome of the Aeronautical Society at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, to be known as THE NEW YORK TIMES First American Aerial Derby, to take place Monday afternoon, Oct. 13, 1913, starting at 3:30 o'clock.

Article 2. The prizes donated by THE NEW YORK TIMES are to be awarded $1,000 to the first aviator, $750 to the second aviator, and $500 to the third aviator, to be awarded as per Article 16.

Article 3. All contestants will be required to make a preliminary flight at some time during Saturday, Oct. 11; Sunday, Oct. 12, or during the forenoon of the day of the race, Monday, Oct. 13, prior to 12 o'clock noon on the latter day, in order to qualify. The time of these trials, as far as possible, may be made at the convenience of the aviator. These tests to consist of a flight about the grounds of the Aeronautical Society's aerodrome to a height of not less than 1,000 feet, at which height the motor is to be stopped and the aviator to volplane from this height and land within the grounds of the society.

Article 4. Each aviator shall paint his number with its lines, not less than three feet long, and the stroke, six inches in width, of a contrasting color on the under side of the aeroplane, to enable the judges to identify the various machines.

Article 5. Every participant must be equipped with a suitable life preserver that shall meet the approval of the judges.

Article 6. Every aviator must be provided with a map showing the course and control points.

Article 7. Any class of machines may be entered in this race, provided they are equipped with wheels. All machines entered must start from a starting line on the grounds of The Aeronautical Society Aerodrome.

Article 8. Time counts from the time the machine begins to move.

Article 9. THE NEW YORK TIMES First American Aerial Derby shall start at 3:30 P. M. on Oct. 13, 1913.

Article 10. The start shall be from the field at Oakwood Heights and made in a straight line to Governors Island; thence following the course of the East River to an observation point at Corlears Park; thence following the course of the East River to the intersection of the Harlem River and the East River, (observation point;) thence following the course of the Harlem River to the foot of Ninth Avenue, recognized by a sharp left bend at the foot of said avenue, marked by subway bridge; thence to the intersection of the Harlem and Hudson Rivers, (observation point on railroad bridge;) thence returning and following the course of the Hudson River and the bay to the aerodrome at Oakwood Heights.

Article 11. Controls must be passed with the control on the left hand of the aviator, and aviators shall at all times keep the shores of Manhattan Island to their left.

Article 12. Machines must pass over all bridges and a minimum average altitude of 2,000 feet must be maintained at all times north of Governors Island.

Article 13. The race must be flown at not less than 2,000 feet altitude.

Article 14. Each contestant must cross the finishing line at an altitude of not more than 500 feet, and there shall be a well-defined white line laid out on the field at right angles with an imaginary line drawn from the centre of the field to the centre of Battery Park, and the time of the contestant shall be taken as he crosses this line. The ends of the white line shall be marked with white flags upon poles.

Article 15. Each contestant must land and remove his machine from the field as quickly as possible after crossing the finish line as above.

Article 16. The winner shall be adjudged as the one who completes the course in the shortest space of time; the second and third shall be similarly adjudged in accordance with the time occupied in completing the course.

Article 17. Five judges have been appointed, as follows: Frank C. Coffyn, William J. Hammer, Louis R. Adams, F. W. Barker, and Earle L. Ovington. If, however, the aviators prefer to appoint four out of these five judges, they are to have the privilege of so doing on or before 10 A. M. Monday, Oct. 13, 1913, by signing their names to a suitable statement committing themselves on the matter of judges.

Article 18. The majority vote of the judges shall determine all awards and penalties and interpretations of the rules.

Events will be timed by these members of the New York Timers' Club: Charles J. Dieges, John J. Dolan, Prosper Clust, C. J. Dalton, William L. Jones, John J. McHugh, Edward L. Mahnken, and Samuel Cramer.

In every Automobile Race that we have heard of, run in the United States this year, every car that has finished first, second or third, with one exception, has been lubricated with

DIXON'S Graphite Automobile Lubricants

Some class, when you consider the pace.

Ask your dealer.

Made in JERSEY CITY, N.J., by the JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

Established in 1827

NEW LAND IN ARCTIC CLAIMED FOR CZAR

Russians Call Their Discovery "Nicholas Second Land"—Rocky and of Volcanic Origin.

ANIMAL LIFE ABUNDANT

Reindeer, Walrus, Bear, and Birds —Many Mountain Peaks, One Enveloped in Vapor.

ST. MICHAEL, Alaska, Oct. 12.—Officers of the Russian Polar Expedition which, reaching this port stormbound Oct. 9, brought news of the discovery north of Siberia, in latitude 81 North, longitude 104 East, of a new, uninhabited, mountainous land, possibly a continent, reported that the expedition landed with difficulty, raised the Russian flag and took possession in the name of the Czar. Commander Willitski christened the new land "Nicholas Second Land."

The expedition consists of the flagship Taimyr and her consort, the Waygatch. The expedition, under Commander Willitski, left Vladivostok June 10 last.

The expedition, sailing from Vladivostok proceeded by way of Petropovolok and East Cape, and thence westward along the Siberian coast to longitude 96 East.

Commander Willitski says the shore of the new land is rocky, with high, abrupt cliffs, formed evidently from volcanic activity. Volcanoes in the district possibly were active recently. Many high peaks, he said, were discernible inland and what seemed to be vapor could be seen rising from one of these. The temperature on the water taken near the shore line was 51.8 degrees Fahrenheit, while that taken on the shore was 62.6 degrees Fahrenheit. The land was covered with snow almost to the sea.

Animal Life Abundant.

In July and August the members of the expedition saw much evidence of the presence of reindeer. Many walrus were seen, and bird life was plentiful. A number of polar bears also were noticed. The vegetation on the new land, Commander Willitski said, was scant. Twenty fathoms from shore a depth of ninety-five fathoms was sounded.

The expedition, Commander Willitski stated, cruised northwest along the margin of the newly discovered land only to latitude 81 north, longitude 96 east. It was forced by the solid ice pack to turn away from the land, which still extended in a northwesterly direction. The expedition then followed the shore line in a southeasterly direction. At longitude 104 east, latitude 79 north, the coast turns northeasterly.

The expedition cruised along the shore line as far as possible. In latitude 76 degrees 40 minutes north it was forced away from the land by ice, and then it traveled eastward by Bennet, Jean-Bennet Island, he said, was placed too far north by De Long, and was found to be much smaller than had been reported.

The expedition now was in the open Polar Sea and continued to longitude 165 west, thence south through Bering Strait. On Oct. 3 a severe gale drove the vessels east of the Lawrence Islands. The storm continued with great violence until Oct. 7. There was no loss of life and no damage on the vessels, which are stanchly built, equipped with the best machinery and manned by selected seamen.

The voyage in the arctic was exceptionally pleasant. The only ice pack met during the westward journey was south of Wrangell Island and along Nicholas Second Land.

Discover Small Islands.

North of Cape Cholyushin, between the course pursued by the exploring ships Vega and Fram and Nicholas Second Land, the Russian expedition discovered several small islands. No evidence of mineral was seen on any of the newly discovered land.

The Taimyr and the Waygatch will leave here for Vladivostok in a few days, having obtained an ample supply of coal here. The officers and crews of the ships are being entertained by the officers and men of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, stationed here. The great cordiality shown to the officers and men from the Russian ships created a very favorable impression. Commander Willitski, a young man, takes his honors modestly, giving full credit to his officers and seamen.

NO SURPRISE TO PEARY.

But He Thinks Size of Russian Discovery Is Overestimated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, to-day sent this message to The Public Ledger:

Sir: I have read of the reported discovery of new land north of Siberia with great interest. Ever land in the unexplored portion of the Arctic Ocean should surprise no one, though the reported size is manifestly an error.

Before I sighted the summits of Crocker Land, from Cape Thomas Hubbard, Dr. Harris, of the Coast Survey, as a result of his exhaustive study of arctic tides, had prophesied the existence of such a land. Capt. Willitski is to be congratulated. I await the verification of the report and more details with the greatest interest. ROBERT E. PEARY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1913.

Henry G. Bryant, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, said: "The reported discovery by Russian explorers of an extensive land mass north of Cape Chelyuskin proves that this part of the earth can yield important geographical secrets even if the north pole has been discovered. In fact, now that the utilities of the interior of the continent are better known, the north polar area presents the only region where the discovery of extensive new lands is possible. If the land is as stated, it is doubtful if the Russians were able adequately to survey it; hence the Stefansson, MacMillan and Amundsen expeditions will have plenty of pioneer work to do in investigating those portions of the new land north of British North America."

BEACHEY EXPLAINS ACCIDENT.

Not Attempting a Feat When Young Woman Was Killed, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Lincoln Beachey, the aeroplanist, whose aeroplane in a flight last Tuesday caught several persons, killing one, a young woman, was able to get up to-day. He has been confined to his bed since the accident, recovering slowly from the nervous shock and from the bruises and strains sustained in his fall. Onlookers, who thought at first he was killed by the fall, still wonder by what miracle he escaped when the machine was so thoroughly wrecked.

Mr. Beachey feels keenly the fatality of which he was the innocent cause. He has received telegrams and messages from aviators and friends expressing their sympathy, and urging him not to abandon flying because of the accident. He does not yet know what to do about the future.

He wrote the following statement today for THE TIMES correspondent:

Surely I am sick enough at heart, not to mention bodily injuries, without having to suffer from editorial criticism based on untruthful reports of Tuesday's terrible accident. I was not attempting to loop the loop, nor to do any other extraordinary feat at the time. I wanted before flying for the Aeronautical Society's decennial celebration to try out this new machine privately and quietly. No advance notice of my intentions was given out. No one was invited to be present. I told those who asked me that I wanted to make my first flights without an audience, as I had several changes from the standard machine and had only made one flight in the last nine months.

After I made the first flight people began coming from all directions. I made another flight immediately and had much trouble in finding a clear landing space. Then I decided to quit. In the meantime school had let out, hundreds of people had gathered, and I was urged to fly once more and not disappoint them. After several refusals I finally agreed to make one more flight. I was at no time more than fifty feet from the ground and had been in the air less than two minutes when the accident happened.

I had turned over the lake and started back over the tent at the edge of the crowd. Even yet it hardly seems true to me. Either I encountered a downward trend of air (often called an air pocket or hole in the air) or I had lost so much speed in the quick turn that the machine lost headway and settled. Perhaps it was a combination of the two. I tried in every way to clear the tent, but felt the shock of striking the ridgepole. Then the machine seemed to become unmanageable, and the next thing I knew I was hanging in the straps head downward in the wreckage.

When a Coroner's jury composed of representative men of the town, some of them friends of the unfortunate young lady and eye-witnesses of the accident, exonerated me, it seemed hard to me to be berated by some of the press for these untruthful reports.

LINCOLN BEACHEY.

CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT ON.

Republicans Point to Spoils System in Income Tax Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Republican Senators and Representatives are calling attention to the action of the Democratic Congress in providing that the several hundred Government employes to be used in collecting the income tax are to be appointed in accordance with the spoils system and not under competitive conditions laid down by the civil service regulations. Attention also will be directed to the provision in the Deficiency Appropriation bill taking Deputy United States Marshals and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue out of the civil service.

This course, the Republicans contend, is inconsistent with statements made by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in a letter to Representative Lieb of Indiana that partisan politics should have no part in the administration of the steamboat inspection service.

"Not only honor but the weight of an aroused public opinion," said Mr. Redfield, "require that the steamboat inspection service should be run on the sole basis of ascertained efficiency."

PRINCETON STUDENT WEDS.

J. A. Evans, Jr., Persuades Heiress Fiancee to Cut Short Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Jacob Axon Evans, Jr., a member of the junior class at Princeton and the son of a rich cotton broker of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Octavia Jones, an heiress and also of Memphis, were quietly married yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church, New York City. Evans, telling but two of his friends of his marriage plans, went to New York on Saturday morning and met his parents, who had come on with Miss Jones for a visit. He suggested to his fiancée that they be married immediately. Mr. and Mrs. Evans were consulted, gave their consent, and the ceremony was performed. Immediately after the wedding the couple left for Chicago, and will make their home in Memphis.

Evans was very prominent here in university activities, and last Spring was elected to the assistant managership of the university baseball team, which would have given him the managership in 1915.

TIMOTHY WOODRUFF DEAD OF APOPLEXY

Continued from Page 1.

ruff's fortune, while not as great as generally reported, is at least a million dollars.

Late last night the body was removed from the rooms in the Carlton House to the home of Mrs. Rodney A. Ward at 319 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, where it will remain until the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, but it has not been decided in what

THE GORHAM COMPANY

LEATHER GOODS

One elephant on his hands in Fifth avenue would be regarded by the average man as ample.

This week the Gorham Company has nine. It wishes it had more. It's all in knowing what to do with elephants.

One of them—or rather his seamy hide tanned into a beautiful fresh brown leather—you may see in the window of the Fifth avenue store.

The hides of the other eight, made up into all kinds of attractive new bags and cases, you will find inside.

These elephants have a history. Up to last April eight of them were with a circus. At Peru, Indiana, the big flood overtook them, and they perished of fright. About the same time the ninth elephant incautiously backed off a ferryboat into the Hudson river.

Nine elephant hides on the market at one swoop was the biggest lot in a long while. Of course, Gorham's secured all nine. Since then the hides, weighing 1,000 pounds each, have been in the tanneries and the Gorham shops.

The first consignment of articles made from those hides came to the Gorham stores last week. If you never tried to make up an elephant's hide into bags and things you'd be astonished at how many one will make. Experts say that this new lot of elephant leather suitcases, purses, and the rest are the most perfect ever offered on Fifth Avenue.

One of the choicest items in the whole lot is a lady's 15-inch traveling bag, fitted with 12 pieces of 14-karat gold. This bag is lined with gold colored moire silk. It contains a mirror, brush and comb, cloth brush, cologne bottle, tooth powder bottle, toothbrush holder, nail file, nail scissors, cuticle scissors and buttonhook—all for $440. With the same articles in silver, $155.

A man's suitcase of the same leather and similar fittings is sold at $200.

Some of the other articles in this new elephant leather stock are:

Overnight bag, with removable tray that fits inside, with the same pieces of engraved silver as contained in the traveling bags referred to above, $190.

Shopping bag, with solid silver frames, fitted with purse, mirror and puff, $42 and up.

Jewel boxes for ladies and gentlemen, from $20 up.

Aluminum humidor covered with elephant leather, airtight, with perforations for moistening the cigars, of which it holds twenty-four—$28. It is fastened with a gold clasp in the shape of a cigar. It makes an ideal present for a man.

Cases for letters, cards and bills, trimmed with gold, $13 up.

Some of the other elephant leather goods are motor bags, limousine cases, jewel bags, jewel boxes, portfolios, purses, shopping bags, bill folds, leather cases, tobacco pouches, cigar cases, cigarette cases. They come in a variety of textures and soft, dark brown shades.

And these articles wear almost a lifetime. An elephant leather purse that has been carried constantly for 23 years, and is still good, is on exhibition at Gorham's.

Go in and look at this interesting stock of elephant leather goods.

GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

KIEFF TESTIMONY FAVORS BEILISS

State's Witness Admits He Accused Him Under Police Threats.

TRIAL STIRS ALL RUSSIA

Opposition Papers Hint at Revolution to Follow It—Proceedings May Be Dropped.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.—The most important of yesterday's witnesses at the Kieff ritual murder trial, according to the correspondent of The London Times, was a man named Shakhousky. This mainstay of the prosecution collapsed, being unable to confirm the depositions in his name which form part of the indictment. He remembered seeing Yushhinsky, the murdered boy, and another named Cheberyak, together on March 12, 1910, but had forgotten the rest of his testimony. He did not know who had chased the boys. He said that the detectives had told him to accuse Beiliss.

The Kievlianin was issued yesterday and to-day, and continued, without further molestation, its indictment of the whole method of the prosecution, analyzing the official accusation in merciless fashion. The prosecution is in an unenviable position, since the chief anti-Semitic organ has attacked it, and the difficulties of continuing the case are so great that many believe it will presently be dropped.

So far as the public is concerned, it is undeniable that the case has already been judged. Kieff does not love the Jews, but it believes Beiliss innocent, and does not relish the nature of the evidence produced to support so unusual a charge.

The Kievskaya Nisl, which has been fined repeatedly, was yesterday suppressed for articles ridiculing the submission of the question of ritual murder to a jury of peasants and criticising severely the handling of the case by the Procurator.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The ritual murder trial continues to overshadow all other subjects of public interest in Russia. The Opposition press is utilizing the trial to the utmost from a political standpoint. The Ryech goes so far as to declare that the country is once more aroused from its state of acquiescent lethargy, and that Russia is again passing through a period preceding an open revolutionary movement, as in 1904-5. Confiscation of issues, fines, and other penalties are imposed in showers every day, owing to this attitude of the Opposition press."

A dispatch from Odessa says that the Governor of the city has found it absolutely necessary sternly to prohibit the Black Hundred, otherwise known as the Union of the Russian People, from holding further anti-Semitic meetings and demonstrations while the trial at Kieff is proceeding. Increasing anxiety is felt among the Jews of South Russia.

KIEFF, Oct. 12—The trial of Mendel Beiliss, charged with the murder of the thirteen-year-old boy, Andrew Yushinsky, was continued to-day. Beiliss seemed to be regaining confidence, and several times during the course of the sitting he smiled at his wife.

The local authorities have received strict orders from the Minister of the Interior to prohibit any meeting or demonstration in connection with the trial, by whomsoever organized. Pamphlets and broadsides dealing with the subject will be seized by the police.

An interesting witness to-day was a cobbler named Nakonetchny. It had been alleged that Beiliss had made an attempt to have Nakonetchny and another man, Shakhovsky, poisoned. The prosecution, however, failed to produce Kosachenko, the man who is said to have informed the police that Beiliss bribed him to administer poison to these two men.

Nakonetchny unhesitatingly gave testimony favorable to Beiliss, whom, he said, he had known for ten years and had no reason to dislike. He said that the children in the neighborhood of the brickyard where Beiliss was employed, including Yushinsky and the Tcheberiak children, had ceased playing in the brickyard after the Autumn of 1910 owing to the erection of a palisade around it. Moreover, he asserted, the whole district would know if Beiliss had been seen dragging Yushinsky toward the kiln.

BRITISH LABORITES PROTEST.

Ask Sir Edward Grey to Remonstrate with the Russian Government.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Independent Labor Party at a meeting to-day passed unanimously a resolution condemning the proceedings against Mendel Beiliss.

The resolution strongly urges Sir Edward Grey to point out to the Russian authorities that persistence in proceedings in so far as they are based upon the blood ritual charge, "will be offensive to the British people and to his Majesty's Government, which desires to live on terms of amity not less strong than those now existing between the two countries."

SLIDE DEFIES DITCHING.

Panama Engineers Adopt New Plan for Letting In Water.

PANAMA, Oct. 12.—The Cucarcha slide, in keeping with its past record, is giving the engineers no end of trouble in cutting through it to let the water from the filled section of Culebra Cut into the unwatered section south to the Pedro Miguel locks. After forty-eight hours of unremitting effort to excavate a trench through the barrier no appreciable headway has been made, as liquid mud flows into the ditch about as fast as it is removed.

A change of plan was decided upon to-day, in accordance with which pumps will be installed to excavate a channel by hydraulic pressure. On account of this delay no dredges will pass through the Pacific locks to-morrow.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Right Hon. Alexander Ure, Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been appointed Lord President of the Court of Session. This will necessitate a bye-election in Linlithgowshire, for which constituency the Lord Advocate held his seat in the House of Commons.

MESSINA, Oct. 12.—An earth shock, accompanied by distant rumblings, was felt here to-day. The disturbance lasted about ten seconds. It caused considerable alarm, but no serious damage. The frequency of the shocks keeps the inhabitants in a constant state of anxiety. According to the records of the observatory the shock to-day was local.

KING VICTOR JOKES WITH ENVOY PAGE

Quizzes the Ambassador, When Presenting His Credentials, on His Estate in Sicily.

PRAISES PRESIDENT WILSON

Ambassador Will Devote Energies to Drawing America and Italy Closer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 12.—In receiving the credentials of Ambassador Page at San Rossore, the King showed peculiar gratification in the fact that the American envoy was so well acquainted with Italy, and even joked about his possessions in Taormina. The Ambassador said that just before he left Rome for his audience he had received a telegram from the Mayor of Taormina, thanking him for the admiration he had expressed for that enchanting spot between Etna and the Ionian Sea.

The King, speaking with perfect familiarity of American affairs and public men, showed his appreciation of President Wilson's character and his sympathy for the American people.

Ambassador Page said that he came to Rome with the intention of dedicating all his energies to making America and Italy better known to each other and thus drawing them closer.

At luncheon Mr. Page had the place of honor at the right hand of the Queen.

New Swedish-American Line.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12.—A new steamship company has been organized here and will place two passenegr steamers of 18,000 tons and a speed of 19 knots on the Swedish-American route in 1914. Two steamers will be added to this service in 1915.

DIESEL FAMILY IN STRAITS.

Missing Inventor Said to Have Left Them in Extreme Need.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Messages from Munich to Berlin newspapers state that Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the inventor of the oil engine, who disappeared from the steamer Dresden between Antwerp and Harwich, left his family in a most desperate financial plight. One telegram asserts that the family is in bitter need.

It is alleged that Diesel had money invested in a number of manufacturing companies which have not proved successful, and that a realization of his position is responsible for his disappearance.

BERTILLON HAS ANAEMIA.

Undergoes the Operation of Transfusion of Blood.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Alphonse Bertillon, the inventor of the anthropometric system, has just undergone the operation of transfusion of blood. He is suffering from anaemia.

The blood was taken from his brother, Georges Bertillon, who is a doctor, by transfusion to a vein in the patient's leg. Both are doing well.

HEAR SMALL BANKS TO-DAY.

Delegation to Urge Currency Bill Changes Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Prepared to appear to-morrow before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in opposition to certain features of the Administration Currency bill, thirty-five representatives of small banks—banks with a capital of $250,000 or less each—arrived here to-night. Most of the States in the Union are represented.

Speaking for the delegation, George W. Rogers of Little Rock, Ark., Chairman, said that the bankers were in favor of the prompt passage of a currency bill, but unless some changes were made in the pending measure it would mean the elimination of many small banks. He denied that the small bankers were being used by the large ones to further the interests of the latter.

The meeting in Boston, he said, at which 2,000 small bankers from all parts of the country adopted resolutions condemning parts of the Currency bill as it stood had been "in no way inspired by bankers in the large cities."

After appearing before the Senate committee the bankers will call upon President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo.

CUNARD TRANSFERS LINERS.

Carmania and Caronia to Run from Boston Instead of New York.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The Cunard Company, according to announcements made to-day, has decided to transfer the steamers Carmania and Caronia from the New York-Liverpool to the Liverpool-Boston service. The change will be inaugurated in March.

The above report was confirmed yesterday by the agents of the Cunard Line in this city at 22 State Street. The Caronia is a triple-screw, twenty-thousand-ton steamship, 675 feet long, and is equipped with the latest modern improvements for the comfort of passengers She has been a favorite steamer in the New York service and is commanded by Capt. David Dow, R. N. R. The Carmania, commanded by Capt. James C. Barr, commodore of the Cunard fleet, is a similar vessel, except that she has three turbines instead of reciprocating engines. Each steamer has a speed of 19 knots.

A year ago the Hamburg-American Line announced its intention of placing the steamships Cleveland and Cincinnati in the Boston service to run in competition with the Laconia and Franconia of the Cunard Line, which started its Atlantic service originally between Boston and Liverpool. The Cunard's change is evidently to meet the move of its German rival, it was said yesterday among shipping men here.

WON'T EXEMPT ULSTER.

Redmond Repudiates Churchill's Home Rule Suggestion.

LIMERICK, Oct. 12.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, speaking at a great Home Rule demonstration here to-day, declared himself unalterably against the suggestion made by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech at Dundee last week, that a settlement of the Irish question might be reached by the exclusion of a portion of Ulster from the operations of the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Redmond said that the suggestion was impracticable and unworkable. Such a proposition, he declared, would have no support from the Nationalists, and even the Unionists of Ireland were against it. He had always favored giving every safeguard that Ulster desired, but Ireland must remain a nation.

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BECKER'S APPEAL COMES UP TO-DAY

Argument in the Case of Rosenthal's Assassin Likely to Go Over for Two Weeks.

BRIEF ONLY JUST SERVED

Holds Becker Innocent While Insisting That Schepps Was Incompetent Because an Accomplice.

According to a statement made last night by Leonard F. Fish, who was retained last May as associate counsel to Joseph A. Shay in the case of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, the hearing scheduled to-day before the Court of Appeals at Albany upon the motion for a new trial will be postponed at the request of the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Fish explained that the brief for the appellant had been completed on Saturday last, and that a copy of the brief had been duly served upon the District Attorney. A copy of the brief also was forwarded to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and will be formally filed with the court to-day. Assistant District Attorney Taylor, who has been designated by District Attorney Whitman to argue the case upon hearing for the State, has made application for an adjournment of two weeks in order to answer the defendant's brief. Such a request is usual, and will doubtless be granted by the court when it convenes this morning.

The brief filed by Becker's counsel contains 271 pages of printed matter, and more than one-third of it is devoted to a résumé of the testimony given at the trial by Rose, Vallon, Schepps, and Webber, the four principal witnesses for the State. The first and main point insisted upon in the brief is that the innocence of Becker has been affirmatively established by the story of these witnesses. It is maintained that not merely have these witnesses sworn falsely, but that they have also sworn to facts which demonstrate Becker's innocence.

Mr. Fish last night declined to state upon what analysis of the evidence this or any of the other claims set up in the brief is based, but merely consented to review the contentions which have been made in the document, without revealing upon what grounds they were founded.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth points made in the brief, according to the lawyer are contentions as to the testimony of Schepps, and of these, he asserts, the third point is the most important, inasmuch as it assumes to have established the alleged fact that the interview testified to by Schepps as having taken place between himself and the defendant at Becker's house on the Wednesday night after the murder was an invention.

The second point contends that the assumption that Schepps was not an accomplice is incredible as a matter of law and manifestly incredible as a matter of fact. The fourth point seeks to establish that Schepps's testimony, even if true, does not constitute corroborating evidence within the meaning of the law, while the fifth point is that the evidence admits Schepps to have been an accomplice after the fact, and that therefore he should have been held to be an accomplice on the trial of the main crime and incompetent as a witness.

"If our contentions are right on any one of these first five points," said Mr. Fish, "the verdict must be reversed. Personally, I do not see how any one of these contentions can be successfully contradicted."

The sixth point of the brief refers to the testimony of Luban, the Turkish bath attendant, and to that of Hallon, the witness who testified to a conversation with Becker in the Tombs, as an odious and despicable attempt on their part to sell perjury for a reduction of their own sentence or expected sentence.

The seventh point is upon the question of the exclusion of the testimony of former District Attorney Jerome. It is contended that this ruling by Justice Goff was an error, and it is further asserted that the testimony sought was meritorious inasmuch as it might have been shown by Jerome that Rose falsified when he related the conversation between himself and Becker the night after the murder. In the relation of the alleged conversation it is held that Rose incriminated Becker, and if that conversation should be proved an invention the whole story of the murder conspiracy would be destroyed.

The eighth point in the brief is devoted to the contention that the accused did not enjoy the fair and unprejudiced trial guaranteed by the Constitution. Then follow eighteen shorter points; sixteen of which are devoted to some of the many alleged errors in the rulings made by Justice Goff and in the latter's charge to the jury. The appellants aver that there were more than one hundred misrulings, and also allege unjustified conduct on the part of the District Attorney. Of the remaining two points, one is devoted to the effect of new evidence on the motion for a new trial, and the other is a formal conclusion and a request for a reversal.

The entire last half of the brief was written by Mr. Shaw, while the first eight points were written by Mr. Fish as counsel on the brief on merits. Mr. Shay, as attorney of record for Becker, has retained Arthur Palmer as associate counsel on the argument, and Mr. Palmer will present the case to the Court of Appeals at the hearing on motion. Mr. Shay will also present argument on the question of a new trial on newly discovered evidence. Mr. Palmer's argument will be chiefly upon the question of guilt or innocence and the allegation of an unfair trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—The Court of Appeals at its June term set Oct. 13 for hearing the arguments on the appeal from the conviction of Lieut. Charles Becker and the four gunmen for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. As the Court of Appeals will meet to-morrow merely to adjourn to some later day, another day must be set for the arguments. This will have to be brought about by District Attorney Whitman and counsel for the prisoners appearing before the Court on the first day it meets for business, and moving for the setting of a day to hear the arguments.

Should the Court of Impeachment reach its verdict on Tuesday, it is likely that the Court of Appeals will meet for business Wednesday.

DIES OF FOOTBALL HURTS.

Right Half Back First Victim of Wilmington Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—The first death from football of the local season occurred here to-day. The victim was William Riley, aged 18, who died from the effects of injuries received in a game yesterday.

Riley was right half back for the Belmont eleven in a contest with the Browntown team, and was heavily thrown in a scrimmage, sustaining a concussion of the brain. He walked to his home, and twenty minutes later fell unconscious. He lived less than twenty-four hours after.

ARREST POLL WATCHER.

Krombeck Charged with Blocking Registration with Challenges.

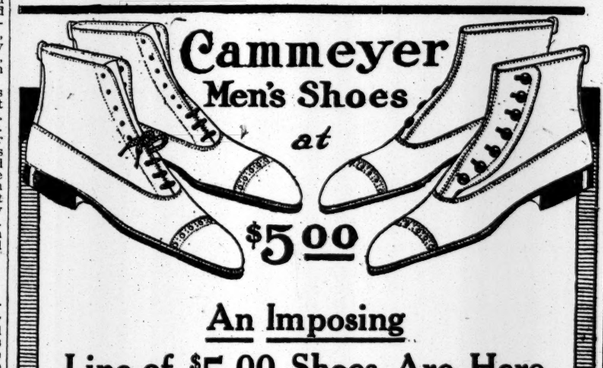
Walter Krombeck, who gave his temporary address as 91½ Ross Street, Williamsburg, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Manhattan Avenue Court before Magistrate Dodd on a charge of obstructing the work of the Inspectors of Election in the Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District, at 291 Bedford Avenue, and was held for further examination. The Board of Elections, the State Superintendent of Elections, and the Attorney General were represented in court. Krombeck, who is a high school teacher, is employed by the Honest Ballot League which is trying to eliminate repeaters. He has been detailed to the registration office in Bedford Avenue. On Saturday night he announced that he intended to challenge every voter who tried to register from lodging houses at 134 Grand Street and 302 Bedford Avenue. Two men appeared and Krombeck challenged them. Then eight more attempted to register, and Krombeck challenged them, holding up the work of the clerks for two hours.

John Owens, the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, consulted with William Boyd, the Deputy State Superintendent of Elections, and decided to have Krombeck arrested. The prisoner was taken to the Bedford Avenue Station and detained there until $500 bail was furnished for him. The election officials say that if the wholesale challenging continues they will be unable to complete their work in the specified time.

The law now existing in New York State forbidding ex-convicts from registering and voting at the polls is responsible for many of the election frauds, according to E. Stagg Whitin, Director of the Honest Ballot Association, who spoke yesterday afternoon at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

At the last Mayoralty election there were 18,000 illegal ballots cast, he asserts, most of them by ex-convicts and east side guerrillas. Many of the ballots, he says, were cast by citizens who were not averse to voting according to the request of a leader if at some time during the year their taxes had been reduced or they had had favors from the district politician.

To remove such conditions Mr. Whitin has several hundred Y. M. C. A. members and college men working under him, challenging the right of voters whom they had found by previous investigations to be without standing at the ballot box. One youth challenged an entire line of men, thirty in all, who had come to register. Every man turned on his heel and walked into the street rather than answer questions put to him.



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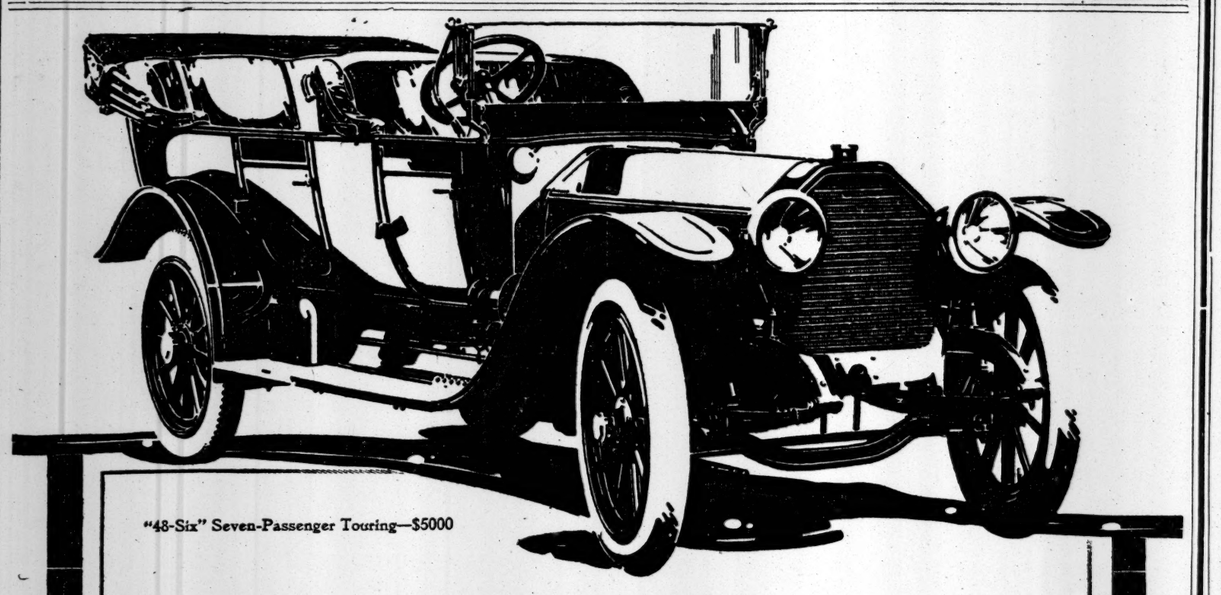

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PLAN TO ANALYZE NATION'S PROGRESS

National Civic Federation Starts Sweeping Inquiry Into All Branches of Our Life.

HOPE TO ADVANCE THE RACE

By Answering the Social, Industrial, and Economic Problems That Confront the Country.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation, announced yesterday that the federation, through its industrial economics department, had decided to undertake a survey of the industrial and social situation in the United States. The principles involved in the movement to abolish private ownership of the means of production and the means of distribution of wealth will be investigated, and the differences in the aims and methods of the labor movement, as conducted by the trades unions, Socialists, and the Industrial Workers of the World, will be studied carefully.

"It is believed," said Mr. Low, "that there could be no better time than the present to make this national inventory of social assets and liabilities. How far has the general movement of our republic been toward progress, and what steps can be taken to establish it firmly on the way to further progress? With regard to good or imperfect performance, doubtless much will be found on both sides of the ledger, and of a certainty, with a satisfactory knowledge of the assets, Americans will be encouraged to meet their remaining liabilities to the cause of human advancement."

To aid in carrying out this new work undertaken by the Civic Federation, an Advisory Council of more than 400 men and women has been organized. The members of this council represent all walks of life, and many of them are officials in organizations having to do with the specific problems to be investigated.

The Committee on Plan and Scope, which has immediate charge of the preliminary work incident to the inquiry, consists of Talcott Williams, Chairman; J. W. Jenks, Charles R. Miller, Charles P. Neill, William D. Baldwin, Samuel McCune Lindsay, James Bronson Reynolds, Ogden L. Mills, Nicholas F. Brady, John Hays Hammond, Samuel Gompers, James W. Sullivan, Walter Laidlaw, E. R. A. Seligman, Charles Stelzle, Frank Trumbull, D. L. Cease, George B. Cortelyou, George W. Perkins, and O. D. Skelton. In its preliminary report, which Mr Low made public yesterday, the Committee on Plan and Scope says:

Aims of the Investigation.

The twentieth century, it is clear, is to be devoted to the settlement of economic issues, just as the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century were devoted to the solution of political issues.

A new period in the industrial development of our nation began with the formation of the trusts. Early landmarks of this period were the organization of the Sugar Trust in 1885, the enactment of the first Federal Interstate Commerce measure in 1887 and the passing of the Sherman act in 1890.

The creation of great corporations in this period, the changes in the organization, development, and management of industries, the enormous addition to the share and bonded capital of the country, the large immigration drawn from Southern and Southeastern Europe instead of from Northern and Northwestern Europe, the massing of population at centres of industry, the changes in the conditions of life in our large cities, the arrest in the increase of our agricultural population, and the fact that in the last decade for the first time in our history the population has grown twice as fast as the food supply— all this has brought profound shiftings in the distribution of wealth, the relations between employer and employed and the circumstances in which people with large and small incomes live. The expenditure of the rich is more visible and the standards of desires among people of moderate income and in the wage earning class have risen, emphasizing a disparity in the enjoyment of life and its opportunities. The addition of large populations who have suffered from oppression and wrong in their old homes has multiplied the ranks of those prompt to put the worst construction on the motives of the more fortunate. These causes, together with the improvement in the transmission and the distribution of intelligence, making the acts of the few and their luxuries more known to the many, have brought about, in American political life, parties organized as a challenge to the existing social order and economic system.

This social and economic situation is disturbing to the public conscience of our Republic. It is sufficiently serious, in the opinion of many who have the welfare of this nation at heart, to make necessary an impartial, dispassionate, and scientific investigation by experts into the economic changes of the last thirty years with a view to ascertaining both our national successes and failures. The course of the new economic era has been sufficient to render it wise to take an account of our national movement and condition, exactly as "account of stock" is periodically taken in business. The proposed investigation, in order to encompass the facts at issue, good or bad, should include, broadly:

1. The factors concerned in the production of wealth.

2. The methods by which the wealth produced is distributed among the several factors engaged in production.

3. The effect on industrial, social, and individual progress.

The committee next asks whether this country is going forward, going backward, or merely marking time, and whether the eventful changes of the last thirty years have brought gain or loss to the American people as a whole. Never have the agencies of intended social improvement been so numerous and so active to make life easier and better for the mass of American people, the committee asserts. Whether these agencies have failed or succeeded is one of the questions the federation will endeavor to answer. Then the report goes on:

The Distribution of Wealth.

Is wealth being concentrated in fewer hands? Has the organization of large corporations resulted in a great withdrawal of wealth from the people or a more general distribution of wealth? Has it resulted in the reduction of small establishments? Are the small business men being thrown into the class of propertyless wage-workers.

What of the farmer? Is he holding to the ownership of his farm, or lapsing into tenancy, or sinking under mortgage debt? How does he live to-day compared with thirty years ago, and what changes have occurred in his methods of work? Of what value to him have been the rural delivery and the parcel post?

Have the work of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods and the social reform organizations and the legislation secured by them prohibiting child labor and regulating conditions in factories, mercantile establishments, mines, bakeries, tenement houses, and sweat shops really benefitted the wage-working men, women and children of this country, or, as alleged by those who are crying out for revolution, have they been merely "a sop thrown by the capitalists to the toilers to blind them to their real condition of wage slavery"?

What special problems with relation to the well-being of the masses have we to solve in consequence of a practically unrestricted immigration?

Then the Federation will endeavor to show whether the children of the average American have a better opportunity than their father had; whether they begin work earlier or later in life than he did and whether their hours of labor are shorter or longer. The Federation will examine into the provisions for the health, safety and comfort in working hours of the working people on this country, and compare existing conditions with those of a generation ago. Then the report says:

Our Political and Business Ethics.

How about our political and business ethics? Are our moral standards and our aspirations higher or lower now than at any time in the past? Does the popular concept to-day of the relations to the public of industrial, railway and municipal utility corporations spell progress, as compared with the accepted view twenty years ago? Or is regulation a failure and should the State take the place of private capital? What, if anything, has been gained in the last decade through the demand of the people for publicity in the business methods of banks, insurance companies, trust companies and private corporations? What, if any, are the gains for purity and cleanliness in politics, through regulation of primaries, publicity of campaign contributions, and other changes in election machinery? Can any qualified citizen have his vote counted as cast if he takes the trouble to cast it? How far is his right of free speech and free assemblage with his fellows protected?

Has the spending of millions of dollars by the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Sage Foundations, by the hundreds of charity societies and reform organizations, and by the churches through their institutional work, been justified by the results? Or should philanthropy be undertaken by the State? What practical value has there been in the industrial and municipal reform work undertaken by the hundreds of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, &c.?

Granted that we have made great progress, what are the admittedly remaining plague spots in our industrial and social life? And are we justified by experience in hoping that we can eventually remove them or are they ineradicable? If the latter, does history give any promise of their removal by overturning the present system of society?

At the last Presidential election nearly 1,000,000 votes were cast in favor of an economic programme calling for a revolutionary transformation of society. The party supporting this programme, following a sweeping indictment of existing society, proposes the abolition of our present system of wages and private property and the substitution therefor of government ownership and operation of all the instruments of production, distribution and exchange, inclusive of land. In other words, the work of planning, direction and management now done by the farmer, manufacturer, merchant, banker, editor, mine operator, and the manager of trust and insurance companies, newspapers, grain elevators, railroads and other public utilities, Federal, State and municipal, and all other productive enterprises, are to be performed through elected government officials.

Recently an element, within the revolutionary movement referred to, has confronted this country with a yet more radical proposal. This element avowedly aims at the communistic operation of industries, which are to be confiscated through the general strike and then directly operated by the workers themselves. The adherents of this movement refuse to form agreements with employers, they reject arbitration and conciliation, and preach sabotage and faithlessness to contracts, while they scout at all principle of order and respect for law.

In conclusion the committee says there seems to be no room for doubt that it is both desirable and possible, by a thorough and impartial searching out of the facts, to measure broadly the gains and the losses of our changing time, both "that we may see the need to face the evils yet to be fought and that we may take fresh heart from the good fights won."

STORE SET FOR EXPLOSION.

Owner, Wife, and Nine Daughters Absent—Fire Put Out.

When a passer by saw smoke yesterday afternoon in the grocery store at 329 East 106th Street and turned in an alarm, Engine 53 arrived so quickly that the flames were put out before they had done any damage worth mentioning, but the Captain of the company put the blaze down as "suspicious," and confirmed his suspicions by his report to Deputy Fire Marshal Finn. Back of the partition in the store, he said, he found two boxes stuffed with gasoline-sprinkled excelsior. He further reported that from these boxes trails of gasoline led to the store proper, where four butter tubs full of gasoline stood. Furthermore, the shelves were littered with loose matches.

Inquiries made by Finn and Detectives Cassetti and Cruise of the East 104th Street Station showed that Caccio, with his wife and ten daughters, lived on the floor above, for the building is a tenement six stories high, and housing twenty-four families. Had the flames gained headway there would certainly have been a disastrous fire, and probably a disastrous explosion as well. This, however, would not have greatly affected the Caccios, for husband, wife, and nine daughters were out, and the only one in was the seventeen-year-old daughter Fannie. Fannie said her father had gone out at 10 o'clock that morning, and that she herself had locked up the store at 2 o'clock. The smoke was discovered at 2:15. The detectives questioned the girl, and announced that when Caccio himself came home they would have more questions. According to them, Caccio carried a fire insurance policy.

SOCIALISTS FLING AT ALL THE PARTIES

Russell Prods Progressives as Well as Others for Submission to Interests.

MAKING WAR ON BUSINESS

"What Is Sacred About Business?" Asks Another Candidate — Fusion Head Called 'John Alloy Mitchel.'

Four thousand men and women gave Charles Edward Russell their best wishes in his candidacy for Mayor of New York yesterday. The demonstration was in the Hippodrome, where the Socialists of New York gathered to start their municipal campaign. Russell was cheered for twenty-six minutes. The enthusiasm was so great that the candidate was abashed before he began his speech, a vitriolic attack on Republican, Democratic, and Fusion parties alike.

He called the Fusion candidate, "John Alloy Mitchel." He accused the Tammany candidate of being the tool of the traction interests. He said Sulzer was the victim of a bipartisan combination that had wrecked him and wrecked the State.

Mr. Russell's speech was only one of a series from the Socialist point of view on the municipal campaign. Other speakers were Morris Hillquit, a lawyer, author, and lecturer; Algernon Lee, Socialist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Frank A. Sieverman, candidate for City Controller, who condemned what he termed the pretense of the other party candidates in the interest of business.

"We have declared war on business," said he. "What is there that is sacred about business? There are in New York to-day 40,000 women who sell their souls for money with which to feed their bodies. This theatre, big as it is, if crowded and jammed to capacity, if every crack and crevice was filled with those women, would have to be emptied eight times to accommodate the women—our women—who have been forced to the lowest level by business."

The Socialist meeting cheered the "Marseillaise" until the speakers appeared on the stage, accompanied by Lucien Sanial, a veteran of the Paris Commune, who is regarded as the father of socialism in America. Arthur M. Lewis of Chicago and Julius Gerber, former Secretary of the Socialist Party of New York, were also with them. Algernon Lee, who is a Director of the Rand School of Social Science, presided.

The big speech of the day was by Mr. Russell, who epitomized what he had to say when he said: "You can vote for the visible government or you can vote for the invisible government."

John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. Russell said, stood for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. E. E. McCall, he contended, was the candidate of the Belmont banking interests.

Mr. Russell did not stop with the two leading parties.

"No man better knows than William H. Hotchkiss how utterly unfit Edward E. McCall is to be Mayor of New York. Why," said he, "is Hotchkiss so silent? He is silent because the same powers are back of the Progressive Party that are behind the bipartisan combination which has been fooling the voters of this city for years."

Mr. Russell's audience was with him, and made it difficult for him to talk. He was interrupted so frequently by cheers that many of his most telling points were lost.

"Why," he said, "when they wanted to get rid of their $100,000 Governor at Albany, and they suggested impeachment to Murphy, he didn't know what they were talking about. He thought impeachment was something to eat. He couldn't understand it. Wall Street couldn't understand it. They had paid perfectly good money to get a perfectly good Governor, and when this Governor turned on them they didn't know what to think.

"What did they do? One of the witnesses in Mr. Sulzer's trial told you. He was Allan Ryan. He said that the Governor asked him to go to Elihu Root and ask him to have Boss Barnes tell the Republican Senators what to do to protect him from the Democratic Senators in a Democratic Legislature. That's the kind of government that you are voting for."

The speaker asserted that New York's municipal government was a Punch and Judy show. He said it was a government of strings, and to prove it he said that Sulzer told Allan Ryan to tell his father, Thomas Fortune Ryan, 'that he was the same old Bill.'

"They have the stuff to elect Mitchel Mayor," said the speaker. "Why don't they use it? I'll tell you. Because it might bring in the name of J. P. Morgan, or that sacred name, George W. Perkins."

Mr. Russell did not explain the meaning of this.

The Chicago Socialist, Lewis, made an appeal for campaign contributions. It was responded to generously, and the women who volunteered for the collection brought baskets full of currency to the platform.

$43,142 FOR MISSION WORK.

Annual Rally at the Gospel Tabernacle Yields That Sum.

The annual missionary rally of the Gospel Tabernacle at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue was held yesterday morning. The Rev Dr. A. B. Simpson preached on "The Great Missionary Emergency." The auditorium was filled to its capacity.

Previous to the sermon Robert P. Glover, the one-year-old son of R. H. Glover, was dedicated as a missionary. The father of the child is now a missionary, having a post in Central China.

At the close of the service a collection for the cause of the missions was taken up, and Dr. Simpson announced that cash and pledges amounting to $43,142 had been received.

Asked to Sit with Mrs. Pankhurst.

Miss Joan Wickham, personal representative for Mrs. Pankhurst, yesterday sent out invitations for Mrs. Pankhurst's lecture at Madison Square Garden next Sunday evening to William J. Bryan, Martin H. Glynn, Andrew Carnegie, Vincent Astor, Mayor Kline, Police Commissioner Waldo, Sheriff Harburger, District Attorney Whitman, Edward E. McCall, John Purroy Mitchel, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. All those invited are requested to accept seats on the platform with Mrs. Pankhurst.

DR. BLAKE SILENT ON SUIT.

Surgeon Will Not Say Whether He Will Contest Wife's Action.

Dr. Joseph A. Blake, whose wife has entered a suit for separation, asking $1,500 a month temporary alimony, refused yesterday at his office-residence, 108 East Sixty-fifth Street, to say whether he would contest the suit.

Dr. Blake, it was said at his home yesterday, returned several days ago from Connecticut, but it was denied that his coming to the city had been hastened by his wife's court action. He usually returns from his vacation at this time of the year, it was said.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, of the firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, was said yesterday to have been retained as counsel by Dr. Blake, but Dr. Blake would neither admit nor deny this, and Mr. Sullivan could not be found. It was reported that he had gone out of town over Sunday.

The same silence that Dr. Blake maintains regarding his intentions was observed at Mrs. Blake's home. Word was sent out that no information would be given.

TO BLESS HOSPITAL WING.

Farley to Dedicate Addition to Misericorde Institution To-day.

The newly completed wing of the Misericorde Hospital in East Eighty-sixth Street will be formally blessed and dedicated by Cardinal Farley at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The hospital was founded in 1887 under the auspices of the Sisters of Misericorde with the title of the New York Mothers' Home. Since that time it has grown in size and importance until the entire building now covers six lots. In dimensions the hospital building covers a frontage of 196 feet, with east, west, and central wings each 136 feet in length. The last portion, the western wing, has been in course of construction for the last seven months.

The hospital contains twenty-five private rooms for surgical cases, five semi-private wards of three beds each, three large maternity wards, including waiting, special, and isolation cases, containing 150 beds, and a children's ward with a capacity of 125 cribs.

PLEA FOR HOUSE SCHOOL.

Funds Needed for "the New Hampton in the Near Orient."

There is a call for funds for the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, the school founded by Dr. and Mrs. John Henry House, which the late Robert C. Ogden called a "new Hampton in the near Orient."

The problem of this school in Macedonia has been complicated by the troubled times of war, and the school farm has been hospitable to swarms of homeless and penniless refugees. These have worked on the farm, and many more improvements might be made there if the school had the little money needed to engage the services. Thirty-five cents, for instance, will pay a man for a day's work, and even a dime would buy a crochet needle and a ball of cotton for a girl to work with.

Contributions of all sizes may be sent to William B. Isham, Treasurer of the institute, 27 William Street, New York, or direct to Dr. House at Salonika, Macedonia.

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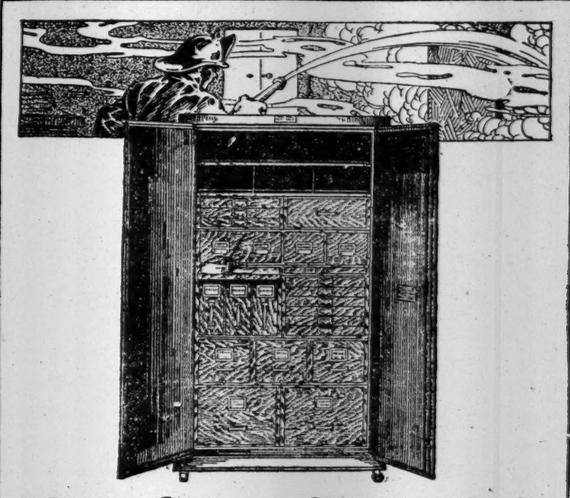

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PLAYERS WAITING FOR PRIZE MONEY

National Commission Calls for Player-Author Contracts—No Ticket Probe.

New York players and fans alike spent a quiet Sunday recovering from the shock of the decisive defeat administered by the Philadelphia Athletics in the series which ended Saturday. No series since 1908 had been ended in five days, and there was no disputing the results on the ground that luck had played a strong part in deciding the winner, as was the case last year after Boston's triumph. Both teams played bad ball a year ago, but this year Philadelphia played a superb article of ball all the way. New York fans, always partisans of the Giants, admit freely now that McGraw's team, easily the best in the National League, was entirely outclassed by the wonderful Mack machine.

The player-author controversy between the National Commission and the ball players has resulted in the players' share of the receipts being held up by the National Commission for another day or two. Fred Merkle was appointed representative of the players to go to the National Commission and get a check for the players' share, $54,065.56. This has been the custom for several years, all the money being made payable to one player and have him issue individual checks to the others. Merkle presented his order, signed by all the New York players, to the National Commission at yesterday's meeting but the check was not turned over to him. He will get it eventually but not until the player-author case has been settled.

The commission has called upon them to show the contracts, and if these papers antedate Sept. 20 nothing will be done. If not, some sort of a fine will be imposed. The New York players notified to display the contracts include Manager McGraw, Mathewson, Marquard, Meyers and Doyle. Herzog, whose reports were in interview form only, is not included. Collins and Baker are the only Athletics involved and Manager Mack notified Secretary Bruce of the commission yesterday that their contracts would be sent to-day. If all these documents are satisfactory the commission will turn over the shares of the two clubs, but will first deduct $100 from the New York prize money to pay the fine imposed on Fletcher for his remarks to Umpire Connolly.

It is not likely that any investigation into ticket scalping in either city will be made by the National Commission. Chairman Herrmann declared yesterday that although a large number of tickets had been secured from speculators the reports in the newspapers were greatly exaggerated, adding that the commission had been fighting hard for years to check speculation only to have tickets go astray.

Leslie Constans of the Pittsburgh Club, who represented the commission in looking after the sale of tickets and other world's series matters, voiced the sentiments of the commission when he declared that scalping was the result of the laws rather than the fault of the contesting clubs.

"I have been dealing with the ticket problem for five years," said Mr. Constans, "and some of them always go astray. If the law, which was proposed and later vetoed by the Governor, had gone into force, making it illegal to sell a ticket above its face value, there would be no speculating. In New York the only offense is loitering, and any speculator is allowed to sell at any price within reason. The treasures of the hotels, railroads, theatres, ticket speculators, club owners, and players and various other beneficaries, sums that a few years ago would have appeared grossly exaggerated when traced to the national game.

Patrons of baseball have stamped themselves as liberal spenders, and are reckless regarding cost when their favorite pastime is concerned. This applies to out-of-town followers of baseball as well as the supporters of the Giants. Lord Northcliffe, during his recent visit, expressed surprise that the attendance was not better at the contests which settled the world's supremacy. He called attention to the fact that the final in the English Association football championship at the Crystal Palace, near London, attracts 120,000 enthusiastic spectators. But as a matter of fact the average price at a football game in England is not much more than a quarter, which makes the total receipts about $35,000 for the game. This is about one-half of the daily receipts at the Polo Grounds.

Since the Giants have been winning the National League championship with such aggravating regularity, many out-of-town business men arranged their business engagements in the East so as to make them fall due about the date of the world's series, and these helped to swell the receipts, while not a few fans from distant cities arranged their vacations in order to see the world's championship contests.

According to the report of the National Commission, which had charge of the series, 150,992 persons paid admission to the five games played. The gate receipts totaled $325,980. To this amount must be added the speculators "fees," which were easily $100,000. A conservative estimate places the daily reserved seats and $2 tickets in the hands of the speculators at 3,000. Many of these were sold at an advance of from $5 to $20. Therefore, with five games, $100,000 is not too much to charge to the speculators column.

Hotels benefited largely by the series. With the out-of-town visitors there was a big representation of Philadelphians in New York daily. Many of them left overnight for the New York game, and spent the second night in this city, leaving for Philadelphia early in the morning in time to reach Shibe Park before the game. During the week of the series the hotels were benefited to the extent of $250,000. Railroads came in for their share of the receipts. Many special trains were run from the South, West, and New England States. Add to these the daily trips between Philadelphia and New York, and $175,000 or $200,000 is easily accounted for.

It is doubtful whether more taxicabs and autos were ever seen at an event than at the Polo Grounds and Shibe Park. The receipts from this source aggregated $25,000, while the Subway and elevated carried 40,000 daily to the games in this city, and 25,000 traveled to Shibe Park daily in street cars. This item alone foots up nearly $10,000. Theatres were not neglected, and the box receipts were probably increased $25,000 by the series. Many visitors spent their early morning hours visiting department stores, and these derived material financial benefits from the games. Not less than $25,000 to $30,000 was spent in the stores.

It is a difficult matter to estimate the money bet on the series. Many thousands of dollars were wagered on the single games and series both in New York and Philadelphia, and a safe guess at the amount lost on the series is $250,000. This, together with other channels through which many other big sums were spent, easily foots up a million and a quarter dollars.

Many players and fans left for their homes in New England, and later go gunning, while the fans of Worcester have decided upon a great demonstration for Barry upon his arrival home.

Schang intends to motor to his home in Buffalo, and Bush has had his automobile shipped to Brainerd, Minn. Both are enthusiastic motorists, and expect to spend some time automobiling. Ira Thomas probably will remain close to Philadelphia until his chum, Jack Coombs, hero of two world's series, is able to leave the hospital.

Plank has already gone to his farm at Gettysburg, and Oldring says he will devote his time to forgetting baseball.

Because it was not necessary to play a third game of the world's series in this city, tickets for which had already been sold, the Athletic Club will have to refund approximately $45,000 to purchasers. All purchasers of tickets for contests here were compelled to buy coupons for three games, and not more than two sets of tickets were sold to one person.

McGRAW ON PLAYER-WRITERS.

Giants' Manager Tells Commission He Is Opposed to the Practice.

The members of the National Commission heard some interesting remarks on ball players writing for newspapers, and from a most unexpected source, when they met yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Manager John J. McGraw of the New York Giants, which team furnishes practically all of the player-authors during the playing months, the world's series and the off-season, did the talking, and he went on record as being most strongly opposed to the practice. As McGraw has been sponsor for a great number of newspaper articles, his remarks were all the more interesting. The discussion by McGraw was unsolicited and at the close the members of the commission commended him highly for his stand on the question.

"I have a few words to say on a matter that has caused considerable discussion greenly," was McGraw's start, and the members of the commission wondered what was coming. "It concerns the practice of players writing for the newspapers or allowing the use of their names over articles written by others. I want to say that I am strongly opposed to the practice, and always have been opposed to it. It does the game no good, and has many features that may lead to harm. I have done some writing myself, but only because I did not feel that I should pass up tempting offers when everybody else was accepting them. I felt that my experience in baseball put me in a better position to discuss the sport that those who were discussing it. At the same time I feel that the commission's rule against the plan will check a growing evil and benefit the game."

With the 1913 world's series ended the activity of the major laeguer as a writer during the playing season or world's series. The player may write in the off-season, but must cease his literary efforts from early April to mid-October. The player's contract in the future will probably include a section against newspaper writing.

COST OF WORLD'S SERIES.

Baseball Fans Spent About $1,250,000 During Week of Games.

Not far short of a million and a quarter dollars was the cost of the recent world's baseball series to the American public. While this amount may be taken as a fair estimate of money directly expended there are many items that might be added to the expense list which are indirectly traceable to the craze of baseball. It is perhaps the most remarkable tribute to the popularity of baseball, when more than 150,000 persons will attend five games and pour into the treasuries of the hotels, railroads, theatres, ticket speculators, club owners, and players and various other beneficaries, sums that a few years ago would have appeared grossly exaggerated when traced to the national game.

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ATHLETICS ON VACATION.

Members of the World's Champion Team Begin Well-Earned Rest.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12. — The world's series won, the victorious Athletics scattered to different sections of the country to-day, probably not to gather again until the Spring training trip. Nearly all members of the team had made arrangements for their vacations before the starting of the championship contests with the New York Giants.

Collins is going on a hunting trip in Pennsylvania, while Baker, Bender, and Strunk will try their luck at shooting in Maryland. Charley Herzog of the Giants will accompany Baker. Robert Shawkey, one of Connie Mack's young pitchers, but who did not get in the world's series games, expects to join a hunting party chaperoned by his former manager, Jack Dunn of Baltimore, while Jack Lapp also intends to go gunning. E. Murphy will spend some time at his home, in White Mills, Penn.

Daley and Houck expect to go to their homes on the Pacific Coast, although Mr. and Mrs. Daley will spend some time in New York before leaving for the West. Walsh is anxious to get back to Syracuse, where the fans have planned an enthusiastic reception for him. D. Murphy and McInnis will rest

WORLD'S TOUR TEAM NAMED BY M'GRAW

Ten New York Players to Go—First Game at Cincinnati on Saturday.

The coming trip around the world by the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox occupied the attention of the National Baseball Commission during the greater part of a two-hour session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. All three members of the commission were present, and besides putting their stamp of approval on the trip as a medium for popularizing the sport they voted a contribution of $1,000 for advertising the tour. Manager John J. McGraw, who will be in charge of the National League representatives during the tour, explained many of the details of the trip to the commission, and the members declared themselves as perfectly satisfied with all the plans.

Manager McGraw also made known the list of players who will make the trip. The aggregation which will be under the management of the Little Napoleon is a much stronger team than was expected and it should have no difficulty taking the majority of games from the American Leaguers. Of the fourteen players who will wear New York uniforms ten are members of the Giants, two come from the Phillies and two from the St. Louis Cardinals. Besides the battery men, including four New York veterans, McGraw will have two of his regular infielders and one regular outfielder on the trip.

The New York team will be made up of Chief Meyers of the Giants and Ivy Wingo of St Louis as catchers; Mathewson, Tesreau, Fromme, Wiltse, and Bunny Hearne, one of McGraw's recruits, as pitchers; Merkle and Doyle in their regular positions, with Mike Doolan and Hans Lobert of the Phillies completing the infield; Snodgrass, Jim Thorpe and Lee Magee of St. Louis in the outfield. The players will leave New York next Thursday, and the first game of the tour will be played on Saturday at Cincinnati.

Manager Jimmy Callahan has not yet officially announced the members of his team. The players, however, are generally known, as many have announced their acceptance of President Comiskey's invitation to make the long journey. Few of the White Sox players will go along, and no less than six American League clubs are represented in the ten players already announced. This number includes Pitchers Benz and Scott and Infielder Weaver of the White Sox, Catcher Henry and Infielders McBride and Schaefer of Washington, Pitcher Leverenz of St. Louis, Infielder Peckinpaugh of New York, Outfielders Crawford of Detroit and Lewis of Boston. The team shapes up more as an All-American League aggregation, but will carry the name of Chicago White Sox to the various sections of the globe.

It became known yesterday that Umpire Klem of the National League staff would most likely make the trip and work behind the bat in all the games. Klem attended yesterday's meeting with Manager McGraw and the latter announced that he had accepted the umpire's terms. A message was sent to President Comiskey, announcing these terms, and if the Chicago magnate is satisfied Klem will sign a contract for the trip. Kid Gleason, who has been with the White Sox all season as coach and assistant manager, has been offered a place as umpire, and he will undoubtedly be Klem's partner.

The arrangement to open the tour at Cincinnati next Saturday was made only a few days ago by Harry Pulliam, Chairman of th National Commission and owner of the Cincinnati Club. Mr. Herrmann, since his arrival here to attend the world's series games, took up the proposition with Manager McGraw, who readily consented, and Comiskey's consent was obtained by wire. The plan was to open at Chicago next Sunday, and this game will be played as scheduled, after the Cincinnati fans have had a chance to give the tourists a royal send-off," as Mr. Herrmann expressed it.

Baseball enthusiasts of Chicago and New York friends of McGraw and Comiskey and the players have been invited to go along, and the party will number about twenty-five, including Jack Gleason, who has secured the moving picture rights. Jack will have two or three camera men with him.

That the trip will hasten the time when baseball will be the real international game is the opinion expressed by A. G. Spalding, who headed the world's tour of twenty-five years ago. In discussing the trip at Chicago a few days ago Mr. Spalding said:

"Baseball was new when we made our invasion, and we were only explorers, but the coming tour will show that the ground has been largely prepared. Even in the countries which we did not visit the majority of the white or brown population will be found well versed in our national pastime. One of our greatest difficulties was to get players to make the journey, and many of them never forgave themselves for passing it up. I understand that now many players have declined to go when the opportunity was offered to them, and they will also be sorry. It is the chance of a lifetime, and the players will learn more on the trip than they can hope to learn during the remainder of their lives.

"This trip, as explained to me, is surely the greatest thing of its kind ever attempted, and that is why I think baseball will be the international game in twenty-five years. Every civilized country will hear about and become interested in the tour and the American game. The sport already has a good start in Japan, the Philippines and Australia, and in these places it is due for a big boom. I am sorry that I cannot go along myself."

WHITE SOX IN LEAD.

Joe Benz Shuts Out Cubs Before 27,000 Chicago Fans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Joe Benz pitched invincible ball to-day for the Chicago Americans against the Chicago Nationals, and the former gained a full game over their opponents for the title of city champions. The score was 2 to 0, and the battle went eleven innings. More than 27,000 persons saw the game. The score:

AMERICANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	0	1	1	3
Lord, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	15	0
Mullen, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Col'ns, rf.	5	1	4	3	0
F'rn'er, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	9	0
P'rr'r, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
Benz, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	40	2	10	33	13

NATIONALS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	8	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Good, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
B'dw'l, ss.	4	0	0	1	7
Archer, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Cheney, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	0	3	33	18

*Batted for Cheney in the eleventh inning.
Error—Archer.

Chicago Americans...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Chicago Nationals....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Collins, 2; Evers, Berger, Lord. Three-base hit—Lord. Sacrifice hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Collins, Fournier. Left on bases—Americans, 7; Nationals, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1. Struck out—By Cheney, 8; by Benz, 9. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day, Sheridan, Orth, and O'Loughlin.

Baker Star at Hackensack.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 12.—J. Franklin Baker was the attraction in Hackensack to-day, though he ran afoul of a big parade of the Holy Name societies of Bergen County. Baker and Ira Thomas, a catcher of the world's champion Athletics, headed a team that played the All-Hackensack A. A., the champions of Bergen County, and, despite the short notice for the game, several hundred floundered through the wet field to see Baker perform.

Baker didn't get much chance to star during the game, due to the fact that Van Buskirk, the local pitcher, kept the ball as far away as possible from the plate. The first time up Baker hit through the second baseman like a streak. The next time up he was given four balls, and the last time he hit a long fly to right field that probably would have been a home run on the Polo Grounds. The score by innings:

Baker's Team .....0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4
All Hackensack .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Barrocks and Thomas; Van Buskirk and Short.

HUNT WINS TWO RACES.

Speedway Reinsman Wins Fast Pace and Trot on Drive.

I. V. Hunt carried off the premier honors of the day yesterday on the Speedway when his entries in the fast pace and trot events were returned the winners. Hunt's best drive was in the pace, when he sent his brown mare, Clover Patch, to a straight heat victory over H. Crossman's bay mare, Bessie Pandit, and Edward J. La Place's brown gelding, Master McKerron. In addition to winning the two heats Clover Patch turned the two fastest half miles recorded on the Drive this season, being timed in 1:02 and 1:03½. In both meetings Clover Patch was forced to show all the speed she possessed to get under the wire first.

The fast trot went to split heats. Hunt, behind Fair Maiden, finished last in the opening heat, due to a short break. In the succeeding two heats he got off well, and by keeping Fair Maiden out in front all the time managed to go under the wire without being forced. The first heat of this class, which was won by James A. Murphy's, bay gelding, Oakland Boy, handled by Trainer Smith, was the fastest of the three, being caught in 1:08½.

The programme consisted of twelve events, a trifle too much to make the sport interesting. It required close to four hours to complete the card, and kept the starters working overtime in getting the horses away.

William Scott's former Grand Circuit campaigner, Eva Tanguay, received a close call in the Class A trot, but was successful in taking the blue ribbon for the event in straight heats.

Charles Weiland, an old timer who used to brush the fastest on the Drive, turned up again behind a newcomer in a brown gelding, Lester M. He was entered in the slow trot for the Class D performers, and managed to win the event in two heats, winning handily each time.

With Master McKerron drawn from the Class A pace and entered in the Double A pace it left an easy opening for Arthur Mullady's bay gelding, The Aristocrat, which won in straight heats from W. J. Urban's Eddy P. and William O'Neil's Heurtha, which finished in the order named.

LONG BEACH'S PRIZE BASS.

New Yorker Hooks Thirty-Pound Fish After Forty-Minute Battle.

John A. Albright of 501 West 156th Street created quite a furor yesterday afternoon on the shore in front of the Nassau Hotel, at Long Beach, when he landed a thirty-pound striped bass after a battle lasting forty minutes. Albright had been casting about for several hours before his success, which made him run out 500 feet of line in his first run before the fish began to tire.

By this time the many bathers—the water was 68 degrees—began to take notice that something out of the ordinary was taking place, and cheered Albright in his efforts to land the fish, which kept him busy from about 4:15 until 5 P. M. Once landed, every one marveled at the size of the fish, which was about forty inches long, and stated by many to have been the largest ever hooked in that vicinity.

Albright used a six-thread line and a kingfish hook, and asserted that he was so much "all in" that he couldn't refuse the demand of J. H. Barse, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Nassau, for its possession. The latter will have it mounted and placed on exhibition.

TWO GAMES AT ST. LOUIS.

American League Club Now Leads In City Championship Series.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—The local Americans won both games of a double-header from the Nationals here to-day in the series to decide the city championship. They took the first game by a score of 7 to 6. In the next contest the Americans stood 6 to 0 when the game was called in the sixth inning on account of darkness. The American League team now has three games to its credit and the Nationals two. The scores:

AMERICANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	5	2	4	2	0
Austin, 3b.	5	1	3	1	1
Pratt, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Walker, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
W'ms, rf.	3	1	1	3	0
Bisl'd, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Wares, 2b.	4	1	2	4	3
Agnew, c.	4	0	0	4	5
Wellm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	1
§M'Al'ter.	0	0	0	0	0
¶Sloan	0	1	0	0	0
B'g'ner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	7	13	27	10

NATIONALS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
Magee, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Oakes, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
K'tc'y, 1b.	4	2	1	9	0
W'ted, rf.	3	1	2	3	1
O'L'ry, ss.	4	1	1	2	3
Snyder, c.	3	1	1	6	1
Sallee, p.	3	0	2	0	3
*Evans	0	0	0	0	0
†Mowrey.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Harmon.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	6	10	27	10

*Batted for Whitted in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Snyder in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for Evans in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Wellman in the ninth inning.
¶Ran for McAllister in the ninth inning.
Error—Magee.

Americans .....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 2—7
Nationals .....0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Wares, Sallee, Walker. Three-base hits—Magee, Whitted. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Stolen bases—Magee, Konetchy. Double plays—Whitted and Konetchy; Bisland, Wares, and Pratt. Wild pitch—Wellman. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Sallee, 1; off Baumgardner, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 3; by Wellman, 4. Hits—Off Wellman, 10 in 8 innings; Baumgardner, none in 1. Left on bases—Americans, 5; Nationals, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Brennan.

SECOND GAME.

AMERICANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	5	1	0	3	0
Austin, 3b.	3	2	3	1	1
Pratt, 1b.	3	1	2	4	1
Walker, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
W'ms, rf.	3	1	0	2	0
Bisl'd, ss.	3	0	2	3	2
Wares, 2b.	3	0	2	2	1
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Lev'enz, p.	3	1	1	1	2
Total.	27	6	11	18	7

NATIONALS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	1	4
Magee, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
Beck, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2
Oakes, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
K'tc'y, 1b.	3	0	1	2	0
W'ted, rf.	3	0	2	0	1
O'L'ry, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Per'tt, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Mowrey.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	2	8	13	14

*Batted for Perritt in the sixth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Beck, Whitted, Austin.

Americans .....3 3 0 0 0 0—6
Nationals .....0 0 0 0 2 0—2

(Called sixth inning; darkness.)

Two-base hit—Bisland. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen base—Wares. Double play—Leverenz, Bisland, and Pratt. Passed ball—Snyder, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Leverenz, 3; off Perritt, 1. Struck out—By Leverenz, 3; by Perritt, 2. Left on bases—Nationals, 6; Americans, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Hildebrand.

PIRATES BLANK CLEVELAND.

Robinson Holds American League Club to Three Scattering Hits.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Pittsburgh defeated Cleveland, 3 to 0, here to-day, making their post-season series three games to two in favor of the National Leaguers. The game started promptly in spite of a drizzling rain which lasted until the fifth inning. Robinson had the Cleveland batters at his mercy, allowing them but three hits and two of those were of the scratch order. Cleveland only threatened to score once, when, with Liebold on third by virtue of an error, a sacrifice, and an infield out, Robinson passed Lajoie and struck out Johnston. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	1	2	3	0
Dolan, 3b.	5	0	3	2	2
M'C'y, 2b.	4	1	2	2	5
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	0	2	1
Miller, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Mitch'l, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Simon, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Rob'son, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	3	9	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'pm'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
J'kson, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wam't, 2b.	3	0	1	0	7
Lajoie, 2b.	8	0	0	3	2
Olson, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Graney, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Carlsch, c.	3	0	0	8	0
F'k'b'g, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	29	0	3	27	6

Errors—Dolan, 2.

Pittsburgh .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3
Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Graney. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Dolan. First base on balls—Off Robinson, 2; off Falkenberg, 2. Struck out—By Robinson, 3; by Falkenberg, 8. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Cleveland, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans, Eason, Ensile, and Dineen.

Flatley Takes St. Anselm's Run.

St. Anselm's A. C. opened the cross-country season with a three and one-quarter mile road race, which was won by James Flatley of the home club in 17:40. Twenty-five harriers started with Flatley in the lead. The latter was forced to his best for two miles before he could shake off J. T. Flynn of West Harlem, and John Brennan, St. Frances De Sales. On the last part of the journey Flatley was unopposed, and won by two hundred yards from Flynn, who was a few yards ahead of Brennan.

WINGED FOOT MEN WIN JERSEY RACE

West New York Handicap, with 250 Runners, Proves to be Stirring Contest.

Long-distance running received an uplift for the coming season yesterday with the West New York handicap over the hills of New Jersey overlooking New York's west side, which was under the auspices of the Royalton A. C. of West New York. Two hundred and fifty runners took part, with the result that the New York Athletic Club team won the point trophy with the low score of 64 points.

Dennis O'Toole of the Mohawk A. C. was the individual winner. Starting from the limit mark of five minutes he went into the van soon after the pistol was fired, and, leading from end to end, finally winning by fifty yards in somewhat easy fashion, with his time 32 minutes 31 seconds.

Harry Smith, Bronx Church House, the ten-mile champion, who started from scratch, finished in fifty-third place, but by covering the six-mile route in 29 minutes 36 seconds was awarded the fast time prize. First novice trophy was won by J. O'Conner, Pastime A. C.

The quintet of the Mohawk A. C. finished second from a team standpoint, while the Royaltons showed in third position. Five runners from the Ozanam Association were fourth, and a similar number from the Jersey Harriers fifth.

It was estimated that 50,000 persons witnessed the contest at its different points, which led the runners over many trying roads which were in the main up or down hill. In some places muddy going slowed up those who were not quite up to a hard race, but on the whole a capital race was the outcome.

Mayor Miller fired the gun which sent the runners on their way, and from the signal the most ambitious raced away as though in a sprint race, the first hundred yards being a bit down hill. Once the limit men had settled down O'Toole made his way to the front, racing into the van with a nice easy stride which showed very little loss of power whether the lad was going up hill or down.

During the first mile of the race O'Toole had as his chief opponents Bengal, a Jersey lad, and Hogg of the Presentation Club of Brooklyn. At the second mile O'Toole was still the pacemaker and 100 yards in the lead of Hogg, while J. J. Flaherty and J. Longfield, two New York A. C. men, were in close attendance.

Almost immediately after being straightened out along the Boulevard Floyd Smith, another wearer of the Winged Foot, came through the field and ran into third place. The New York A. C. men then continued to race as a team, although a mile further on their ranks were cut into by Lemberg of the Trinity Club and A. Morris, a negro from the Smart Set A. C., both of whom were going in good style.

Upon finding that he was within a short distance of the goal O'Toole seemed to gather strength, and gave quite the nicest bit of running he had shown during the race. Over the cobbles, muddy going, and asphalt leading up to the finish, and confronted with a stiff wind and accompanying dust the eventual winner eased up a bit in his pace, and came home amid many cheers by fifty yards.

Eddie Plank Won't Retire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Eddie Plank, veteran pitcher of the Athletics, and who was victorious in the last game of the world's series, against the Giants Saturday, took occasion to-night to deny reports that he had declared his intention of retiring from baseball.

"I did say last year that I was going to retire," said Plank, "but I have not spoken of it this year, and have no idea where the news started. I feel in fine shape and could pitch again to-morrow if Connie Mack wanted me to do so."

WOMEN GOLFERS PRACTICE.

Preliminary Work for National Championship at Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—Women golfers indulged in their final practice rounds for the national championship under difficulties on the links of the Wilmington Country Club to-day. There is a rule here that caddies cannot be employed on the Sabbath, which meant that many of the women had to shoulder their burdens. Those who did not were fortunate in having friends on hand.

Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, the metropolitan champion, got going better than yesterday, though she is not playing in anything like the form that carried her successfully through the tournament at Nassau last Spring. Miss Fanny Osgood, the Massachusetts title holder, played well in a three-ball affair with Miss Eleanor W. Allen of Oakley and Mrs. W. S. Hilles of the home club. Yesterday Miss Osgood had a fine 86, and she was round in 90 to-day. Miss Edith Noblet of the local club had a 94.

The foreign visitors, including Miss Muriel Dodd and Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, present and former champions of Great Britain, rested all day, as did Miss Margaret Curtis. The national leader, Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club, contented herself with a little practice with the mashie.

A storm last night, which blew down the tent, flooded the course, but it will be in good condition again by the time the players start in the qualifying round to-morrow. Robert C. Watson, President of the United States Golf Association, is here to conduct the tournament. He and James R. Hyde played against Gil Nicholls, the home "pro," this afternoon, Nicholls tried to beat their best ball, but finished one down.

Averell Defeats Simons at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13.—W. B. Averell won the 1913 championship of the Hot Springs Golf Club this afternoon in a hard fought thirty-six-hole match that went the full distance to decide the victor. He defeated W. R. Simons, New York, 1 up. T. M. Carnegie, Pittsburgh, won the final of the second sixteen from H. C. Emmet, Jr., New York, by the easy margin of 5—4, after a hard-fought round in the semi-finals where he went the full course to win from G. L. Baker, New York.

Gardiner White in Golf Final.

Gardiner W. White won the semi-final round yesterday for the President's Cup at the Flushing Country Club, defeating E. B. Mitchell, 3 up and 1 to play. Mitchell had a handicap of 6. In the morning White defeated J. F. De Wolf in the second round for the cup by 4 up and 3 to play. De Wolf had a handicap of 7. White will play in the final against H. Kentworthy.

Vardon and Ray Win Again.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, English golfers, defeated James and Will McKenzie, local professionals, 12 up in a 36-hole best ball foursome at the Brookhaven course to-day. The visitors were 5 up at the end of the two morning match rounds. Vardon's 71 is a course record.

Jamaica Bay Y. C. Election.

The annual meeting of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club was held yesterday at the clubhouse, Jamaica Bay, when W. W. Butcher was elected Commodore to succeed Clinton P. Hamilton, who received a diamond studded club Commodore's jewel upon his retirement from office. The past season was the most successful in the history of the club, which now has a membership of 253, of whom 145 attended the meeting. The officials for the coming year follow:

Commodore, W. W. Butcher; Vice Commodore, Effingham Wilson; Rear Commodore, Albert Van Winkle; Fleet Captain, William F. Wheeler; Recording Secretary, F. E. Foscheo; Financial Secretary, B. J. Maher; Treasurer, John H. Serril; Chairman House Committee, George A. Diack; Chairman Membership Committee, George W. Gilman; Chairman Entertainment Committee, W. P. Lowery; Chairman Reception Committee, Benjamin F. Daly; Directors, ex-Commodore Clinton P. Hamilton, J. G. Ememer, W. Bruner, and D. L. Ralston.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1913.

THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY.

The task before the voters of New York in the election which takes place three weeks from to-morrow is to defend the city from the organized attempt of Mr. MURPHY and Tammany to get control of the government. We are confident that the nature and effect of this attempt will become so clear before Election Day that it will be defeated.

Tammany feels that the situation is full of danger and difficulty for its plans, and it has resorted to the device of placing in nomination for the chief office to be filled a Judge with a good record on the bench, a man of unquestioned ability. But he is one who has always been loyal to the organization and may be depended on to advance its interests—certainly one who has never shown any tendency to combat it or to act with inconvenient independence of it.

Had Mr. MURPHY been sure of the result of the election, he might have chosen differently, but in existing conditions he plainly has taken the representative who, he thought, would be most useful to him and the great system he manages, and least offensive to the sense of public decency.

The candidate remains the Tammany candidate, the choice of Mr. MURPHY for Mr. MURPHY'S own ends, which are the same now as ever, and are intrinsically bad. What they are and how they will be pursued was plainly set forth by the late Mayor GAYNOR in the statements that he made when he accepted the task of exposing and fighting them. Had he lived, these statements would have been developed and brought home to the public mind in the searching and telling way which Mr. GAYNOR alone, of our public men, was able to adopt. But the facts remain and will, we are confident, be decisive.

The real character and inevitable result of Tammany rule have been strikingly manifested at Albany, largely since Mr. GAYNOR'S death. We can imagine the analysis of them, and the denunciation, which he would have made; but they are so plain and so revolting that, even without his aid in setting them forth, the voters will take note of them and will act upon them.

Our readers are aware of the fact that we did not regard Mr. MITCHEL as the strongest or best qualified anti-Tammany candidate. But in the confusion in which the nominating machinery of the State has, for the present, been involved, he has become the only anti-Tammany candidate. The choice is no longer open, and as between him and Mr. MURPHY'S candidate, he is incomparably the better. He has, moreover, with a courage and loyalty greatly to be commended, put aside the associations which in the past had alienated the sympathy of conservative men, and pledged himself to carry out faithfully the spirit of the Board of Estimate, which, for the past four years, has been so admirable and fruitful. We do not hesitate to accept that pledge. And we recognize, on the one hand, that he brings to his work great ability and skill and judgment ripened by much experience, and, on the other, that, if elected, he will have the priceless co-operation of his present colleagues in the board. Against an administration of which he is the head and his associates, Messrs. MCANENY and PRENDERGAST, are members, Tammany would be utterly helpless.

HUERTA'S POLICY.

The report that Gen. HUERTA, having practically suspended the Mexican Constitution, suppressed the national Legislature, and constituted himself supreme authority, intends to demand the removal of all foreign war vessels from Mexican ports before the end of this month, is serious or not, according to the manner in which it is received. Certainly, the recent occurrences south of the Rio Grande go far to prove the wisdom of President WILSON'S Mexican policy.

Recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States probably would not have averted the rebellion in the Mexican Congress, and, with more money at his command, Gen. HUERTA would not have been less likely to resort to summary measures to suppress all who opposed his policies. The most weighty argument in favor of recognition was that with such a show of favor from the United States, HUERTA would be able to borrow money. Meanwhile, it is good news, so far as it goes, that there is so little excitement in Vera Cruz and Mexico City, and that a Sunday has passed without further alarming developments.

THE WOMEN GOLFERS.

The band of British women golfers have begun so well at Wilmington, by winning the preliminary match, that their fellow-countrymen are measurably justified in the hope that some of Britain's mislaid glory in the field of sports may be restored to it this week. Three Englishwomen, six from Canada, and one from Ireland will be among the contestants for the Women's Amateur Championship of the United States, which will be played for this week on the Wilmington links. For two years, to be sure, this honor was actually held by an Englishwoman, Miss DOROTHY CAMPBELL, but Miss MARGARET CURTIS regained it in 1911 and has since been the champion. In Miss CAMPBELL'S protracted hour of triumph, however, VARDON and RAY had not been set back in their very own game by an American boy, England was still supreme in tennis, and Miss CAMPBELL'S fellow-countrymen had not almost made up their minds to give up competing in the Olympics, on the reasonable but quite un-English ground that Olympics are not worth while.

If our fair English and Irish and Colonial golfing visitors "pull off" a victory at Wilmington, they will do much to console their brothers of the cleek, and also those of the racket and the high jump. We should be sorry, of course, but we bear our sorrows of that sort lightly, and we, in turn, would find consolation in the joy of our British cousins, and also in the further proof of the supremacy of the British woman to the British man, for which Mrs. PANKHURST contends so eloquently. On the whole, we wish for the British visitors all the success the quality of their play entitles them to, and to our compatriots we proffer like encouragement.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

The most significant fact in the present political situation in Ireland is the marked change that has taken place in the tone of some of the Liberal papers and in the speech of some of the Liberal leaders regarding the movement in northeastern Ulster. Accompanying this is a corresponding change—not so marked—in the tone of some of the Ulster leaders.

Before the issue of Lord LOREBURN'S remarkable proposition for a joint conference between the leaders of both parties, the Ulster movement was, with some plausibility, regarded as a "bluff"—a threat to do what it was not really intended to do, in the hope that the Ministry would be induced to recede from its policy. The Liberal papers and some of the Liberal leaders took this view and declared that the Government should "call the bluff." But the events of the last few weeks have shown that the Ulster men, even if they did not go so far as they threatened to go, might go far enough to compel the use of force, and to lead to bloodshed. Blood once shed, sober men trembled at the prospect of what might follow.

When Lord LOREBURN'S letter was first published, neither Unionists nor Liberals thought it could have any serious effect. Then came a partial change and men of both parties emphasized more the great need that something should be done than the difficulties in the way of doing anything.

Finally, it appears that the Ulster leaders will be content with the exclusion from the Home Rule bill of any counties—probably four counties—and there is ground for thinking that such a suggestion is under consideration by Mr. ASQUITH'S Government. The alternative to this course would be either a referendum on home rule or a new general election. For neither of these are the Government at present prepared.

THE BOMB-THROWING "TRUST."

The police and the United States Secret Service men who have rounded up a desperate gang of bomb throwers, counterfeiters, and horse poisoners, at least a dozen of whom are Italian criminals and participators in the terrorizing of the Italian colony in this city, are entitled to credit and applause. They report confessions of attempted blackmail, and of bomb throwing by the wholesale in cases where the threatened men resisted or ignored extortionate demands of the gang. The counterfeiters detected with their coining outfit in Troy, and the "holdup" men of the Palisades of New Jersey, from whom confessions were first obtained, belong to this murderous company; it would seem that they were in a partnership of crime that extended over a good deal of territory, reaching, perhaps, into other States and cities.

The two young men arrested in New Jersey for highway robbery of automobiles made their confession bitterly and vindictively. There had been a falling out over the booty and one of the quarreling rascals had even dynamited the house that sheltered the ringleader. It may be that their tale of 100 bombs thrown by members of the gang during the present year will have to be discounted. There have been almost that many Black Hand murders committed in the Italian colony since Jan. 1, and many more explosions are recorded—in fact, 130 bombs have been set off in this city between Jan. 5 and Oct. 2. But fifteen Black Handers are not the whole "trust," if trust there be.

Chief DOUGHERTY of the Detective Bureau has access to the records of some 700 Italian ex-convicts, certified as such by the Government of Italy and living in this city during the years of 1908, 1909, and 1910, when they might have been deported by the police on complaint to the Commissioner of Immigration. The list was obtained by the ill-fated detective, PETROSINO, and completed by his companions, VACHRIS and CROWLEY. For reasons known only to themselves, the police handed over to the authorities only 30 certificates out of the 742 received, and, until lately, the Black Hand dossier was reported "lost." Since the dates expired in 1910 and 1911, when these ex-convicts might have been deported, their numbers must have been augmented. It cannot be that the gang of less than twenty now under arrest is responsible for all the crimes of systematized blackmail and murder that have of late terrorized the Italian colony into submission and silence. Chief DOUGHERTY'S work has but begun.

TIMOTHY WOODRUFF.

The sudden termination of the career of TIMOTHY WOODRUFF lends another tragic note to the present municipal campaign, which had already, in the death of Mayor GAYNOR within a week of his renomination by acclaim, been set awry by fate. The work Mr. WOODRUFF had undertaken to do in behalf of the political faction whose cause he had lately supported can be carried on by others.

Nevertheless, he had long been a familiar and popular figure in New York politics, and his loss will be strongly felt, not only by his fellow-politicians, but by a host of personal friends. He was a man of genial personality, generous in his dealings with others and possessed of the social gift, highly developed. Born with a capacity to make money in trade, he took to politics through an inherent liking for the perpetual contest which that pursuit compels. As a politician he was frequently successful, but though he was still young, (he was in the middle fifties,) he belonged, politically, to a past age. His political ideals, theories, and aims were not those most highly esteemed in the present era. But he lived and worked consistently, according to his lights, and it may fairly be said of him that he has died full of honors.

HASTE WITHOUT SPEED.

The bewildering statements about the millions being spent on the subways, and about the miles under contract, ought to be read in connection with the delays experienced in running cars over the routes already constructed. The reason for putting the two things together is that a situation is now developing on the new routes very like that which is so burdensome to taxpayers, and so irritating to straphangers, on the routes already built.

The Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) route is completed, but the cars cannot be started because of the delay at one point, the connection with the Manhattan Bridge, and at the Municipal Building. So millions of investment lie idle because of a comparatively small matter. Chairman MCCALL banged the table with his fist, we are told, and declared that it was nothing short of scandalous. Yet that is a small matter compared with the similar state of affairs on Manhattan routes. The Lexington Avenue route is approaching completion from Fifty-third Street to the Bronx, but work is not started on the route south from Fifty-third Street, and the southerly part is the more difficult. A private corporation assuredly would plan so that the more and the less difficult parts might approach completion together. That is to say, the more difficult parts would be mastered first, so that the interest charge on the less difficult part might not run needlessly. But in the way that the Lexington Avenue line is being built the interest charge is already running before it is even decided how to build the Grand Central station.

There is a similar delay in deciding about Times Square station on the Seventh Avenue line. These are the two biggest money-making stations, and it is sure that no trains at all can run until it is settled how they are to pass these points. If the time shall ever arrive when it can be said—as it is now said about the Fourth Avenue line—that the dual subway could be started if only those two stations were ready Manhattan would not be a desirable residence for those responsible for such a waste of funds and such an annoyance to riders. But it will never be known who is responsible. Surely those who are shouting about making the dirt fly in other places are not responsible for what is not done somewhere else. Who knows who is responsible for the fact that the Queensboro Bridge and the Steinway Tunnel have been ready for work for years and yet have not been put to work? Are there not some candidates now asking for votes on the ground that they approve these things? Haste with the new subways, and hostility to the existing subways, are not compatible policies. Gentlemen who want to build new subways, and who are against running existing subways, are not well informed about public sentiment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Big Name Made It Priceless.

There has just happened over in Bavaria one of the queer things that make "art," as understood by its learned experts, and the standard by which they judge objects submitted to their criticism, so highly interesting for the barbarians whose one poor measure of aesthetic value is expressed when they say, "We know what we like." The real connoisseurs apply a different test, or at any rate their liking for a picture or a statue seems to have nothing whatever to do with whether it offends or delights their eyes.

For observe: There was recently discovered by somebody mousing through the old castle of Rosenberg, near Kronach, an ancient painting which to the mouser seemed to be a fine piece of work, and he caused it to be taken to the local museum in order to get an authoritative opinion of its merit. There, after careful inspection, the picture was declared to be worthless, and as such it was scornfully rejected and thrown out. On later and more thorough examination, and after digging down through the accumulated grimes of neglectful years, it was discovered that the worthless picture was a signed and dated production of RUBENS. Instantly the Wise Ones who had proclaimed it naught realized that it was a great find—a treasure to be reverenced by the elect and price-marked high in the thousands of dollars.

At such a change of mind as that the poor creatures who only know what they like either humbly keep a mystified silence, or else, if quite lost to the sense of their own shameful incapacity as art critics, they impudently ask, "Wherefore?" Neither fraction of them can imagine why a picture is the better for a signature or the worse for lacking it. They can't see why a picture is worth keeping if RUBENS painted it and worthless if painted by an unknown hand, and least of all can they understand the willingness of the experts, by clear implication, thus to confess that the arousing of their enthusiasm and the winning of their approval are accomplished only by great names.

The names in question simply couldn't have become great in any such way as that. One is almost tempted to suspect that the glory was in the first place conferred by people who only knew what they liked, and therefore had no right to speak at all. But of course this suspicion is sinful and unfounded. Never, never, never shall it find disclosure here.

Imitated the Worm of Proverb.

Time now and then brings its revenge to those who have suffered long and rights their wrongs in a way not the less satisfactory because the justice inflicted is as "wild" as that dispensed by Judge Lynch and his successors at the end of hastily knotted ropes.

Take dentists, now. That they are men wholly bad, or that the result of their form of sculpture, carpentry, and plumbing is quite devoid of merit, none would assert—none, that is, except everybody interrogated within an hour after escaping from the torture chair. But they have inflicted too much pain, and they coo too softly while doing it—too obviously they do not share the agonies of their victims, as properly human beings ought, and deep in the public mind lurks a suspicion that dentists are happiest when they bore into a sensitive nerve most unexpectedly and the ensuing yelp is most heartfelt.

Therefore will there be carefully restrained, but sincere, joy wherever goes the news that at a convention of dentists held in Missouri, last week, a patient upon whom one delegate was "demonstrating" for the benefit—or amusement—of the others some new method of hurting people rose in might, as well as anger, and, seizing the heavier of the chisels and augers and mattocks and spading forks that were being used upon him, proceeded, without any coos at all, to do some pain inflicting on his own account. He did a lot of it before the convention adjourned, which action was taken as promptly as the number and size of the exits would permit, and then he rained gas machines, tables and threw the hated chair itself through the windows upon the heads of the fugitives as they fled through the door below.

They say that he was "crazed by gaz." Who will may believe it. Much more plausible is the theory that he was making a noble, though hopeless, effort to even up the world's too long score against the dentists.

They also say that he is or was one C. A. BUSTER, a grocer, of Salisbury, Mo. It's a poor name for inscription on a memorial tablet, but it will do.

An Appeal Resembling Arraignment.

Even the most devoted and devout of suffragists must have been moved to smiles by the logic of the letter by which the one way eminent Mrs. BLATCH attempted to persuade the other way eminent Mrs. DODGE to cease antagonizing ballot extension. In effect Mrs. BLATCH wrote to Mrs. DODGE, "We shall be angry if you oppose us, and the consequences of anger are very bad. Therefore, don't!"

That the premises of this syllogism—it is that, though the form cannot be called regular—are true is beyond question, but the "nexus" between those premises and the conclusion reached will probably escape Mrs. DODGE. A good many other people will also find it hard to see, while anywhere from one to a dozen different conclusions would follow with docility.

There is some excuse for suspecting that Mrs. BLATCH, whose letter showed her to be, as everybody already knew, no tyro in disputation, was well aware that her appeal would not convert her adversary—excuse for almost suspecting that she had other objects in view when she schooled her pen to suavity and her tone to supplication.

A "soft answer," if judiciously timed, can do a lot of irritating, and of inducting, too, and if this one turns away much wrath some of us might as well go out of the prophecy business for good.

Woman's Remarkable Walking Feat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A news report tells of a woman who, accompanied by three children, walked from New York to Minneapolis in fifty-three days, the distance being 1,500 miles. This averages twenty-eight and one-fourth miles per day, or, say, from New York to Newark and back and four-fifths of the way back to Newark again. The report should be questioned. There are not a hundred men in this city who could make such a trip alone, much less when accompanied by three children.

New York, Oct. 8, 1913. H. A. DIX.

RAPID HEAVY TRAFFIC.

Make It More Speedy and Put Foot Traffic on Higher Levels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your timely comment on the serious situation respecting heavy motor traffic in the streets of New York calls attention to a matter which is bound to become increasingly important, and which must be remedied in some way before long. There is little doubt that mechanically propelled trucks and heavy vehicles are destined to supplant horse-drawn vehicles altogether for city service, and it is difficult to predict any definite limits to weight and speed.

In calling attention to the dangers which this condition is creating for the pedestrian, you seem to perceive no other method of relief than that of restricting the development of the vehicles. But it seems most undesirable that the great increase in commercial efficiency which follows the ability to haul heavy loads swiftly through the streets should be impeded by any restrictions. Rather, the true solution of the problem, and one which seems certain to come sooner or later, is in the entire segregation of foot and vehicular traffic, by providing sidewalks upon higher levels for the pedestrians, and giving the vehicles unrestricted opportunity for their most efficient development upon the surface.

This view of the question was fully discussed and illustrated in an article which I contributed to the issue of The Scientific American for July 26, 1913, and it is one which engineers have continually advocated ever since it was proposed by the late Sir Frederick Bramwell before the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, more than thirty years ago. The conditions in New York are so eminently adapted for the gradual introduction of such a system that it appears as though the plan might well be more seriously considered than any method of depriving the community of the great advantages of which the motor vehicle is capable.

This plan may be seen already in service on either the Williamsburg Bridge or the Queensboro Bridge, while crude but efficient installations of a similar kind are found in the boardwalks of many large seashore resorts.

HENRY HARRISON SUPLEE.
New York, Oct. 10, 1913.

REAL PRISON REFORM.

A Protest Against Too Gentle Treatment of Convicts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt in the minds of most people that Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne did a brave and humane thing when he voluntarily subjected himself to the torture of prison life for the benefit of the prisoners. I cannot believe, though, that Mr. Osborne thinks that men who commit murder, men who steal and kill when interrupted in their deadly night work, men who commit all kinds of loathsome deeds, should be "handled with gloves" and have conditions made comfortable for them after the law has laid its hand upon them and they have been shut away for the safety of the people.

I believe Mr. Osborne cannot make a parallel case out of the feelings he may have had and those of a convict. If he thought or felt much as a prisoner feels and thinks, he would not be studying prison conditions from the outside. The state of mind of one who is a criminal cannot judge the merit of conditions as can a man whose life is correct and well balanced. What would be the just punishment for a man convicted of crime would be torture for the man who did nothing to deserve it, and while they both would suffer, there still remains the fact that the one who deserves it is the criminal, and he does not possess the same capacity for suffering as the innocent one, or he would see to it that he lived the sort of life that did not end with prison.

Admitting that there are heart-breaking instances among prisoners, where they are the "victims of circumstances"—girls and boys who have not had a chance, and cases where heredity has played a tremendous part in the character of the individual—I still say that, outside of these exceptions, where leniency might be a help, prisons should be made places of punishment, and, without positive cruelty being practiced, the inmates should be made to expiate in a way their offenses against the laws of man.

Then, when their time expires, let those who can open the door that leads to honest work and give them a chance to be decent. This, to my mind, is of more help to a man from prison than "prison reform."

Five years' teaching among the inmates of a woman's reformatory has given me an insight into the work, and I feel that some little knowledge of the state of mind of the average lawbreaker was gathered in those years. Help them on their release, and do not leave all that noble work for the Salvation Army, for they cannot do it all. C.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1913.

THE JUDGES' VACATIONS.

Victim of an Accident Complains of Law's Delay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard to believe the difficulty a poor man meets with in trying to obtain justice. For example, I met with an accident, through no fault of my own, (a brick struck me while passing a building under construction.) My case had a trial after one year and eleven months, when the jury gave me a verdict of $7,500. The contractor appealed; the case now awaits action of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, and has been waiting such action for the past eleven months. At the rate these Judges work it looks like another year before it will be reached.

Since June 17 they have been on their vacations, and I understand they will continue on their vacations until Oct. 7. On their return they work, if it may be called work, about four hours a day and four days a week, all for $17,500 a year. Question: Is this justice to the people of New York who pay this salary? How can a poor man hold out to get justice from a corporation, company, or rich man that can wait? My accident happened in August, 1910, and up to date I have been unable to earn a dollar, as I am a cripple. J. M. R.

New York, Oct. 6, 1913.

Questions a Sea Yarn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You recently criticised a contemporary for printing that fairy tale about the watch which was lost for two years and was found in a brook, the watch running when found, the action of the swift running stream having kept it wound up. This yarn was certainly a choice one, but I think your paper to-day prints one which bids fair to go down to history side by side with the dispatches from Winsted, Conn., and the tales of Munchausen. Do you expect even us landlubbers to swallow that fish story about the electric fish holding back the British freighter Rochelle by clinging to her sides?

H. A. SOPER.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 9, 1913.

Public Taste for Poetry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read lately that the public taste for poetry was on the wane, and I had almost begun to believe it until the other day in conversation with a representative of the Bobbs Merrill Company of Indianapolis, which owns the copyrights of James Whitcomb Riley's books, he told me that his firm had paid royalties on about 1,200,000 copies of the poems of the Hoosier poet. No other living poet, either in this country or abroad, I fancy, can make such a showing as this, and it must be that Riley writes real poetry and the reading public does not want imitations. How is that? L. J. W.

New York, Oct. 9, 1913.

POPULARITY OF GOLF.

A Plea for More Public Links in This City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tremendous growth and popularity of golf this year has overwhelmed the public links at Van Cortlandt and Pelham Parks. Where a few have played for years hundreds now play. Especially is this the case on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The popularity of the ancient game is not confined to New York, but pervades the whole country. It is authentically stated that 4,000 persons tried to play on the public links at Chicago on Decoration Day.

In Greater New York there are three links open to the public, Forest Hills, L. I.; Pelham, and Van Cortlandt. They are all ideal in natural beauty, they are all well laid out, but they are entirely insufficient to meet the needs of the golfing public. This is no one's fault. No one could foresee the situation as it is, and consequently this season's rush was quite unexpected and unprovided for. It is easy to foresee that the golf boom will be far greater next year, because of the widespread publicity given the sport by the public press, the victory of Ouimet over the English professionals, and because the game is one that all can play at.

The golfing public is so numerous and is increasing so rapidly that steps must be taken at once to meet the next season's demands and to avoid the crowding and disorder that have so frequently marred the game at the public links this year. This can be accomplished by issuing permits to play to citizens of Greater New York only, and by charging a nominal fee, say $2, for the permit; the money could be devoted to the upkeep and extension of the links. A person having a permit should be obliged to apply on arrival at the links for a serial numbered card, and then be made to play in rotation, and not otherwise. Park employes should be stationed at certain points to check the players' cards as they pass, turning back those who have not complied with the rules. This system is not new, but has only been enforced at intervals. But, added to this, there should be additional facilities. The unfinished nine holes at Van Cortlandt can be completed by next Spring, and an additional nine-hole course could readily be located at Pelham Park.

T. WALN-MORGAN DRAPER.

New York, Oct. 8, 1913.

CHORUS SINGERS ILL PAID.

Get Less In This City Than in Many Small Towns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a criticism of "Lohengrin" in your paper, we find the following:

There was not much satisfaction to be derived from the chorus, which was sadly lacking in quality and body of tone as well as in command of the music; nor yet from the orchestra.

New Yorkers who patronize English grand opera, comic opera, and musical comedy, do not know that chorus singers receive less pay in this city than elsewhere. Fifteen dollars in New York and $18 on the road are the figures in most contracts. But why should Jersey City, Newark, East Malaria and Pumpkin Junction pay chorus singers from three to five dollars more than the great rich metropolis of New York? The cost of living in New York is greater than in the lesser cities and towns, yet here the chorus singer receives less pay.

Is it any wonder the best singers dislike New York and constantly refuse metropolitan engagements? With eight performances a week, besides daily rehearsals of forthcoming operas, the chorus at the Century Opera House are working much harder than singers elsewhere, and their pay envelope contains from three to six dollars less. If called upon to sing and rehearse daily, the principal singers at the Century would ruin their voices, yet the chorus seems to be giving a continuous performance at a salary that is not at all inviting. Doubtless this accounts for poor choral work. JOHN W. HANLEY,

Chorus Men's Union.

New York, Oct. 8, 1913.

HAMILTON GRANGE.

A Revolutionary Relic Which the City Should Protect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial article on "Preserving Old Landmarks," I would draw public attention to the long-suffering effort on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution to persuade the municipal authorities to acquire and preserve the "Hamilton Grange."

An act to authorize the City of New York to purchase the Alexander Hamilton mansion and move it to a site in St. Nicholas Park, formerly constituting a part of the Alexander Hamilton farm, was passed by the State Legislature and became a law May 6, 1908. For some reason there is a halt, either from indifference or overwhelming politics, and to the patriotic "Daughters" it seems likely that the present administration, to whom the appeal has been made, will "fold their tents like the Arab, and silently steal away" on the first of January, 1914, without fulfilling the letter of the law enacted in May, 1908.

"The Grange" is situated on Convent Avenue, near West 141st Street, and was built by Alexander Hamilton from timber grown on the Albany estate of his father-in-law, General Philip Schuyler. It is of white oak and hand hewn. From the porch steps of this house Hamilton went for the last time to fight the duel with Aaron Burr on the west shore of the Hudson River.

A DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Oct. 9, 1913.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN.

Time to Put a Stop to Reckless Motor Car Driving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will perhaps be said that, as a countryman, it is no business of mine, but I must, partially at least, relieve my feelings by expressing through your columns something of the horror I feel at the destruction of children's lives that is daily going on in New York City alone through the wanton carelessness of automobile drivers. I have for some months past noted the appalling regularity of such fatalities in every issue of THE TIMES; but the killing of little Helen Becker, 8 years old, on Tuesday evening is, for sheer horror, I think, the culmination of them all.

It used to cause something of a stir, we read, even in the Paris of the pre-revolutionary days, when a child was occasionally killed by the carriage of Monseigneur. Has "the progress of civilization" so completely seared all humanity in the breasts of latter-day New Yorkers that no voice is lifted in protest against this ceaseless slaughter?

WALTER A. MONTGOMERY.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 9, 1913.

Judge Hartman, Anti-Tammany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Second Municipal Court District, on the lower east side, Tammany Hall has nominated Aaron J. Levy as its candidate for Municipal Court Justice, as a reward for his services to the organization in the Sulzer impeachment proceedings, &c. The Republicans have named former Assemblyman Gustave Hartman, who has since received the appointment to that bench by Mayor Kline for the unexpired term of Justice Sanders. The Progressives also have a candidate in the field in the person of David Goldstein. His candidacy, it is generally recognized, is hopeless, and if persisted in will be of the greatest assistance to Mr. Levy to help bring about his election.

Judge Hartman, by reason of his public and private life, is an ideal anti-Tammany candidate, whose candidacy should receive the support of all good citizens free from the domination of Tammany Hall. He is the only logical anti-Tammany candidate in the field, and the only one that can possibly be elected. ANTI-TAMMANY.

New York, Oct. 11, 1913.

"EASY MONEY."

The Government's Way with It Is Here Illustrated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S comment headed "Easy Ways with Easy Money" surely strikes the right note in the right way. The indicative exposé of the finances of the city and State gives the thoughtful reader a glimpse of conditions that are by no means peculiar to New York. The habit of squandering the money collected from the people for the purpose of meeting communal expenses is a national habit, more flagrantly exhibited in Washington than anywhere else. The discouraging reflection is that the people know all about it, and do nothing more than grumble. There have been many earnest attempts to arouse public sentiment against it, but the net result seems to be that the people not only do not protest but that in certain directions they condone and approve the wonderful wastefulness of the Government. It is but a few months since we had a very careful, correct and astonishing statement of the wasteful and thoughtless extravagance of the pension policy of this Government, exposing chiefly not the authorized expenditures for real pensioners, but more particularly the deceit and graft which operate to draw money from the National Treasury for the benefit of people who have, and have had, no proper connection with the remnants of the great army of the '60s. This fine piece of expository work made no impression. The facts were such as to cause self-respecting people to blush, or curse, as they might be disposed; but they made no dent in the policy of Washington regarding the money paid in by the people.

It happened a few years ago, during the reign of Roosevelt, that I was commissioned to examine the Government Printing Office, as an expert in printing and economics. The work was done for a Senate committee that was then looking into expenditures. About the first thing that happened to me was symptomatic of the Washington atmosphere. I asked an attendant in one of the Senate offices for a glass of water. The man looked at me with surprise written all over his face. Recovering himself, he said, "Water? Why do you wish to drink water? Look here." Then he showed me a closet full of all kinds of mineral waters, beer, and sundry other beverages, in distinguished looking bottles. "The Government pays for it. Drink whatever you like, and if your special drink is not there I will send out and get it." It was not easy to get cool water in the building—just plain water. It was too inexpensive. And the Government pays for something better, or at least more costly.

I found that this incident graphically illustrated the Washington idea. When I went to luncheon, even if the distance was no more than two or three blocks, the Public Printer insisted upon ordering his carriage—a fine crested brougham drawn by as stylish a pair of chestnuts as it has ever been my fortune to see. And I am afraid that I enjoyed it. The Public Printer of those days was a good fellow, who had not long before been operating a linotype machine in New York, while I had scarcely got myself divorced from the Dennett lunch habit.

Through the extreme courtesy of the gentlemen composing the sub-committee for which I was working I saw a good bit of Washington officialdom, and as I had the economic idea in my mind I took mental notes. I got inside some of the departments, and had occasion to go over the departmental transactions with the Government Printing Office; and I was often on the trail of the most flagrant extravagance, such, for example, as the spending of quite a large sum of money to bind in fine and stately calf volumes a great pile of the most trivial memorandums, which ought never to have been even stuck on a spindle file; all because it was the dull Summer season and something for the employes to do must be provided.

I never got beyond a preliminary report, after about three weeks' work. The work was never finished. The expenditures committee faded away, when a new Congress came in, and there was nothing at all left as evidence that it had existed, except some incomplete and generally irrelevant papers somewhere in dusty pigeonholes and sundry entries on the ledger of the Disbursing Clerk of the Senate. My report was among those dust-gathering papers. I doubt if any member of the committee ever read it. It was wholly abortive. My work was entirely useless. The money paid me was absolutely wasted. All the money paid for the work and expenses of the committee was wasted. The committee accomplished nothing, and I have often doubted if it ever intended, or wished, to accomplish anything. It is against the Washington idea to do anything to check expenditures. Yet I was able to show that at least $1,500,000 a year could be saved in the operation of the Government Printing Office, without disturbing the condition of the workers as to their pay or privileges.

GEORGE FRENCH.

New York, Oct. 10, 1913.

Interborough's Promise Not Kept.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the first promises made by the Interborough was that it would have running eighteen months after contract was given the extension to the Third Avenue "L" to 242d Street and White Plains Avenue. Placards to that effect were at all stations, and as yet there is not a shovelful of earth out of the ground for this promise. Brooklyn is well advanced in nearly every branch. Why is it that the Bronx people are so discriminated against? I have spent time and money in agitating the cause of the Interborough on its request to do so. Is it because the Bronx property is held by poor men instead of by big politicians?

M. J. SCHOENBERGER.

Bronx, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1913.

COLUMBUS AND THE AEROPLANE

When old Chris. Col., some years ago,
Sailed forth across the sea
To find the way
To In-di-ay,
And found Amerikee,
The distant shore he did not gain
By sailing in an aeroplane.

No forty 'leven miles an hour
With whirring wheels and things
To curl one's hair
And split the air
On widespread, flying wings
Did old Chris make across the main—
He never saw an aeroplane.

Three months or more he plugged along
From Palos to the shore
Which lay beyond
The briny pond
That none had crossed before,
And never any one in Spain
Had thought about an aeroplane.

Slow going that; too slow for us
Who hit the hurry gait
And feel that we
Must cross the sea
At once or be too late;
And yet in crossing of the main,
Chris has it on the aeroplane.

What?

W. J. LAMPTON.

BIG CASES ON DOCKET IN SUPREME COURT

Rate Ruling Amplifying Minnesota Decision Expected in the Term Opening To-day.

POWER OF COMMERCE BOARD

Decision in Shreveport Case Involves Authority of Commission to Set Aside an Intra-State Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—When the Supreme Court of the United States convenes for the October term to-morrow the last chapter will begin in a series of great decisions distinguishing Federal and State control of railroad rates. Argument will be made on Tuesday in the Shreveport case, and Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes is expected to hand down the court's decision before it adjourns next June.

This decision will set forth the final point at which Justice Hughes was aiming in his opinions last June in the famous Minnesota and Missouri rate cases.

Those cases, as decided by the high court, were taken to mean that the power of the State to regulate commerce within its own borders was supreme, notwithstanding the indirect effects that might result to interstate commerce. But in those decisions there were a few sentences that indicated that Federal control might be completely asserted with the aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission. While there was evidence of a conflicting nature indicating that the rates imposed by Minnesota, Missouri, and other States did actually affect interstate commerce, Mr. Hughes voiced the unanimous opinion of the court that the questions of fact were too vast to be passed upon save by the expert tribunal created for the purpose.

That tribunal was undoubtedly the Interstate Commerce Commission. In none of the State railway cases already decided had the commission either investigated or reported the effect of the rates enacted by the State Legislatures. But in the Shreveport case the commission did act, declaring that certain rates imposed by the State of Texas on traffic entirely within the Texan frontiers constituted a discrimination against points outside of Texas—notably Shreveport, La. The question now to be decided by the court is whether the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision, setting aside a strictly interstate rate because of its effect on interstate commerce, shall be upheld.

The fight against the Texas rates was begun before the commission by the Louisiana Railroad Commission, which contended that the low rates imposed upon the railroads within the State of Texas gave a great advantage to shippers from Houston and Dallas, in Texas, to other points than that State, as against shippers from Shreveport, La., to points in Texas equidistant between the shipping cities in the two States. The commission sustained their contention and ordered the railroads to disobey the mandate of the State of Texas. The Commerce Court sustained the commission, and the case now comes before the Supreme Court, curiously enough, on an appeal by the railroads, which seem to fear that obedience to the commission will subject them to heavy penalties at the hands of the Texas courts.

That the Supreme Court considered the Shreveport case closely related to the cases in the Minnesota and Missouri was indicated by the fact that argument on the Shreveport dispute was advanced to Oct. 14 by the Supreme Court on June 10—the day following the decision of the Minnesota cases, and less than a week before the decisions in the Missouri cases were handed down.

There are several other important railroad rate decisions to be handed down this term, and some of them may be expected on Monday, Oct. 20, the first decision day. One of these is a Kentucky rate case involving tariffs on distillery supplies from cities on the Ohio River to points in Kentucky. The validity of the McChord act will also be passed on. The validity of class rates between Indianapolis and other points in Indiana over the Vandalia Railroad is another issue.

The long and short haul clause of the act of 1910 will be elucidated in a decision arising out of the intermountain cases. On the ground that water competition required it, certain railroads have given specific coast cities lower rates from the East than have been given to intermountain cities like Spokane and Reno, though these cities are nearer to the shipping points.

Decisions are also expected on an early date settling the New York Harbor sugar lighterage case, the California oil land case, and the Book

NATION-WIDE FIGHT ON ALL BAD PLAYS

The Drama League of America to Issue a "Farmers' Bulletin" on the New Productions.

SYMPOSIUM IN BROOKLYN

"What Is Fit for Stage Presentation" to be Discussed—To Instruct Children, Too.

In an effort to purify the stage the Drama League of America, which claims, with associated organizations, a membership of 90,000, is going to issue a "Farmers' Bulletin" on new plays as they are produced. This bulletin, an outgrowth of the league's own bulletin going only to members, will receive wide circulation throughout the country. In it good, bad, and indifferent plays will be described, and, as one member of the league said last night, "readers will be warned against 'green goods' in the drama."

The condemnation of plays will be a new move on the part of the Drama League. Heretofore the announcements have been confined entirely to good plays, while the bad ones have been let severely alone. In the Middle West, where the league is very strong, a bulletin on a play has meant thousands of dollars to the show, while the mere fact that one play which did enormous business in New York and elsewhere was not bulletined by the league caused that production to play to only half filled houses in Chicago. The New York branch of the league is a comparatively new one, but it has grown rapidly in numbers, and its Board of Directors contains the names of many prominent citizens.

To discuss the plans of the forthcoming fight on poor plays and plays which are not fit to be seen the New York and Brooklyn branches of the league will hold an open meeting at the Montauk Theahtre, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 21. At that time there will be a discussion of "What Is Fit for Stage Presentation," and among the speakers will be President Frederick W. Atkinson of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Director F. W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute, Cosmo Hamilton, J. S. Metcalfe, George Middleton, and Montrose J. Moses.

To Instruct School Children.

But the league does not intend to stop with instructing the playgoers of the country. An effort will be made to teach the children in the schools what sort of plays to see by giving the right sort of plays in the schools, and this Winter the New York branch expects to pass the mark set by the Chicago organization last Winter, when twenty-one plays were presented in the public schools of that city in three months.

Among the Directors of the New York branch of the Drama League of America are:

Ex-United States District Attorney William H. Bliss, Chairman; George Wood Bacon, Treasurer; Miss Laura V. Day, Secretary; Mrs. John W. Alexander, Prof. C. S. Baldwin, William A. Bohn, Alfred Brenon, Mrs. Abraham Flexner, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Elwood Hendrick, the Rev. St. Clair Hester, Roland Holt, Mrs. Lewis M. Isaacs, William Chauncey Langdon, Miss Ethelyn McKinney, Miss Kate Oglebay, Miss Marion Prentiss, Ogden M. Reid, John Harsen Rhoades, the Rev. Henry Townsend Scudder, Miss Mary Shea, Mrs. James Harvey Robinson, and Alfred Wilkinson.

"The purposes of the League are constructive, not destructive," said Mr. Holt last night. "It aims to help the managers who produce good plays and encourage them to produce better ones. It hopes to educate audiences for the best and is even now 'catching them young' in the schools."

The bulletin will not be free, but will cost $1 a year, which will include admission to meetings of the league. The league explains that this cost will not pay for the printing and circulating of the bulletin, but will give the organization some sort of income, which is needed, as no free seats are ever accepted from any theatre by the committee which goes to investigate a new play.

The Drama League of America was started three years ago by a woman's club in Evanston, Ill.. It is now organized in forty-four States and in Canada, and has, according to Richard Burton, 90,000 members, counting affiliated clubs.

DEFEND SOCIAL EVIL PLAY.

Suffragists and Stage Folk Find a Moral Purpose in "The Lure."

Women suffragists to the number of 800 filled the Maxine Elliott Theatre in Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon for a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, of which Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch is President. Seated in one of the lower boxes were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Joan Wickham, advance agent in this country for Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant leader, and Miss Olga Nethersole. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who recently declined to take any part in the Pankhurst meetings in this city; Miss Mary Nash, who plays the leading role in "The Lure," and George Probert, who portrays the cadet in that play. Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Vice Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Seventeenth Senate District, was hostess at a tea which followed. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch presided.

Mrs. Blatch scored the recent attempt at police censorship of "The Lure," which she praised as a veracious presentation of the so-called white slave evil. She said that the censorship had been laughable; that the principal changes had been the substitution of puritanical mission furniture for the gilt chairs and upholstered couch in the scene representing the interior of a disorderly resort, and the use of tea instead of absinthe as the favorite tipple of the woman manager of the resort. Mrs. Blatch did not forget to prescribe "votes for women" as the cure for the social evil. A jury of women, she thought, would be the best play censors.

George Probert spoke about suffrage instead of the play. He said that it was hypocritical to talk about politics taking a woman from the home, when the necessity of earning a livelihood took so many women from the home and gave them other interests.

The Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw told of her work as a young missionary in the slums of Boston in behalf of wayward girls. She protested against the smug hypocrisy which ignored the economic factor in the social evil. She said that it was idle to talk to an ill-nourished, ill-clad, overworked, despairing girl about virtue, and that it was too late to win her back to a life of toil and poverty after she had sought the easiest way out of her misery.

"Most of these girls who fall," she said, "are subnormal, as statistics prove. They are made subnormal by hard work, long hours, lack of proper nourishment, and the stupid monotony of their lives in the stores or sweatshops. These are the conditions which women seek to reform by their votes."

Dr. Shaw said that the stage was the offspring of the Church; that it had been disowned by the Church, and that its legitimate and proper mission was to work side by side with the Church in fighting the forces of evil in the world and giving to the people a convincing message. This could only be done, she maintained, by presenting life, as it really is, on the stage.

Miss Olga Nethersole told of her fight fourteen years ago for freedom of character and treatment on the American stage. She told of her indictment by the Grand Jury of New York County for presenting Alphonse Daudet's "Sappho," and her acquittal upon trial. She said that in the store of a publisher, who was foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted her, five editions of Daudet's book, which were not expurgated, as was the dramatic version which she was charged with presenting on the stage, were offered to her for purchase. Miss Nethersole added:

"Dr. Shaw has told you how hard it is to endure hunger; she has told you of her experience as a theological student in going without food, and has pictured to you the temptations which must beset an ignorant girl in the world under such conditions. I want to ask you to go next Monday night to hear Mrs. Pankhurst and give a hearty cheer for the little woman who has had the moral courage to voluntarily starve herself for a cause which represents the future welfare of the race and the betterment of conditions for future generations."

A defense of "The Lure" by its author, George Scarborough, was read to the audience. Miss Nash, the actress, said if she and the other members of the cast were not certain in their own minds that it was a good play they would not be taking part in it.

GRACE BREEN'S DEBUT.

Magistrate's Daughter Heard in Vocal Recital at Carnegie Hall.

Grace Breen, a young American soprano, made her first appearance on the concert stage here in a song recital at Carnegie Hall last night. She sang three groups of songs, whose numbers were Italian, French, and English. Miss Breen is possessed of a pleasing stage presence, and perhaps the first thing that struck the observer was an assurance of manner and a variety of style not usually associated with so young a singer. Her voice was ample to fill the large hall, but it was difficult to tell whether this result was attained by the volume of tone alone or with the aid of a certain piercing, not very agreeable quality. Her high range was the best, and here most quality was shown. Walter Golde played the accompaniments with good discretion, a song of his being sung near the end of the recital.

Miss Breen is the daughter of City Magistrate Breen. There were many men of judicial prominence in the boxes, and the audience, a large one, was disposed to a favorable viewpoint toward the soloist. Carnegie Hall appeared for the first time last night in a new dress for the coming season, last night's recital being the first of the new year. The hall has been redecorated throughout in the familiar color scheme, and over the stage are six clusters of lights in a new design.

BARRIE PLAY ON CENSORSHIP

Satire on British Institution Introduced in "The Doll Girl."

At the Globe Theatre to-morrow night Charles Frohman will offer both sides of the question of a play censor in this country when he puts on J. M. Barrie's new skit, "The Censor and the Dramatist." It will be introduced in the third act of "The Doll Girl." Hattie Williams, Richard Carle, Will Deming, and Charles McNaughton will play the leading rôles in the little satire on the British institution.

Mr. Barrie's caution is: First catch your unbiased censor. The playwright also makes the point that it is not the morals of the public but the morals of the performers that are in danger of corruption because of a certain type of modern sex play.

HIGH SCHOOL MUSICAL PLAY

Erasmus Hall Boy's "Galatea" to be Given by Fellow-Students.

Pupils of Erasmus Hall High School will present a musical play, "Galatea," by Eugene W. Harter of that school, on Saturday night at the College of the City of New York. The play is to be presented under the auspices of the New York Latin Club, and the proceeds will go to the fund being raised by the club to give a yearly scholarship to the high school graduate who ranks highest in Greek. The New York Latin Club for some years has been awarding an annual scholarship to the pupil ranking highest in Latin.

"Galatea" is Gilbert's play "Pygmalion and Galatea," set to music by Mr. Harter.

NEW PLAY BY MRS. TRASK.

Public Reading of "The Vanguard" at Hotel Astor Next Week.

"The Vanguard," a drama by Mrs. Spencer Trask, is to get its first public hearing one week from to-morrow afternoon, when it will be read in the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

Mrs. Trask has written other plays, but this is said to be the most pretentious of her efforts. The reading, at 4:30 P. M., will be under the direction of the New York Peace Society. Alfred H. Brown, President of the dramatic section of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, will be the reader.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

This being Columbus Day, all the theatres will celebrate with a matinee performance. At the Hippodrome, where the big spectacle "America" is being presented, Columbus himself is one of the characters in the play, and several special features will be added to the performance there this afternoon and to-night.

Paul Poiret, the celebrated French couturier, who is now in New York, designed the gowns which will be worn by the women in "The Great Adventure," which will open the new Booth Theatre on Thursday night. Winthrop Ames persuaded M. Poiret to create some striking new effects.

"The Pleasure Seekers," the new musical show produced by Lew Fields and Marcus Loew, will come into the Winter Garden early next month, succeeding "The Passing Show of 1913," which will be sent on the road. There has been considerable speculation as to where "The Pleasure Seekers" would be housed in New York, and at one time it was thought that the Broadway Theatre would give up pictures and return to the fold of $2 houses for this production. The Winter Garden, however, has been decided upon definitely.

William MacVay, who plays the role of "the boss" in "The Flight," has signed a five-year contract with Bayard Veiller, author of that play, to play character roles in pieces by that author during that time. He has also signed a five-year contract with the Henry B. Harris estate, which has a contract for the same length of time for Mr. Veiller's plays.

Maire O'Neill, the young Irish girl who is to play in "General John Regan," is negotiating with J. Hartley Manners for the rights to "Peg o' My Heart" in the Irish cities.

Ethel Hopkins, one of the features of "The Passing Show of 1913," will return to vaudeville in two weeks with her sister Emma. They will play the Eastern time, and then go for a tour on the Orpheum Circuit. The Hopkins girls are daughters of the late Col. John Hopkins of St. Louis and Chicago, who once controlled most of the vaudeville theatres in the West.

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KITTY CHEATHAM PLEASED GERMANS

Singer, Back from Europe, Tells of Her Recital Before the Berlin Royal Academy.

NEGRO FOLK SONGS LIKED

Germans Not Jealous of Noteworthy American Artists — Praise for Schiff, Speyer, and Adams.

Kitty Cheatham arrived yesterday morning on the St. Paul after an absence of five months, during which she made a few recital appearances. She had visited the North of Germany for the first time this Summer, and was full of her impressions of that country yesterday, as well as some observations concerning Russia. While she was in Germany, as the news cables have already made known, she was invited by the Faculty of the University of Berlin to give one of her recitals of negro folksongs and children's songs before the students of the Royal Academy of Music of Charlottenberg. The appearance was arranged by Prof. Paszkowski, who had heard her two years before when he visited this country with a group of German savants.

"The Germans," said Miss Cheatham yesterday, "will welcome any artist who brings them something new. I did not find it so with the Russians, although I did not appear in that country. With them my passport to their interest was that I knew something about Russian music.

"Never listen when some one tells you that the Germans are jealous of American artists and will do all they can to hinder their success. Those of our artists who are entitled to it on their artistic merits have been very successful there.

"A phase of the 'hands across the sea' movement that is linking this country with Germany, and one you do not hear much about, is the Amerika Institut, which has become an adjunct to the University of Berlin, and the Deutches Haus, which at Columbia University in this city is our link in the chain. We cannot thank enough James Speyer and Jacob Schiff, who founded the Amerika Institut, and Melvin Adams, who gave the Deutches Haus, for the work both institutions are doing. And remember that all three are Americans.

"I had direct experience with the Amerika Institut, for it was the head of this institution, Prof. Wilhelm Paszkowski, who arranged for my appearance on the invitation of the Faculty of the University of Berlin. I walked in there to greet him as a visitor to the city. He had heard me two years previously when he came here with a party of German educators, and nothing would do but I must give a recital. I demurred, saying I had no music, no accompanist, no frocks — everything.

"Then I had an example of German thoroughness of system. He reached for his telephone, and in five seconds had the mighty machine of the university officialdom in motion. He got the head of the Royal Academy, who is almost as much a musician as he is educator, although it had never been done, still the hall of the conservatory could be used for this occasion, which the professor immediately fixed for Friday afternoon. He said an accompanist would be ready to rehearse with me, and I gasped that this was Tuesday. He confounded me still more by saying that the accompanist would not rehearse till Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and that I need not worry, he was a genius.

"My last resort was that I had no printed matter. In a moment a secretary was there, has received orders to get the material on 'Miss Cheatham,' and before I knew it he was back with a stack of newspaper and magazine clippings bigger than I had ever dreamed had been written about me.

"When the recital arrived I fond it the most unique experience of my career. The whole faculty was on the platform, and the students in front of me. An dto that audience, probably the most intellectual in all Europe, I poured out my negro songs and my children's rhymes.

"The absorption with which they listened was amazing; once when I suddenly realized the tenseness of the silence it nearly robbed me of my composure. I found out by reading the criticisms why it was. The whole thing was newo them, absodutely and entirely new. The critics said that here was a unique art that America had given them. I found to my amazement that Germany had never heard of anything like Edward Lear and his nonsense verse. Germany knows litle of the South, her emigration being to other sections, so the negro folk-songs interested them from an academic point of view, and the children's songs interested them because Germans delight in anything that concerns children.

"In Russia I was the guest of the wife of one of the Czar's Generals, and we were in what they called a 'camp' next to the Imperial one at Tsarskoye-Selo for the great military reviews. It was here that Moussorgsky and Cui, the composers, both spent considerable time when they served in the Russian Army. One day I asked our General whom he considered the three greatest Generals of modern times. 'Napoleon, Moltke, and Robert E. Lee,' he replied. Being from the South, I san a few bars from 'Dixie' in my glee, and then he went in and brought out maps showing in detail all the battles in which Lee had figured, showing complete familiarity with them. That seemed strange in far-off Russia."

Miss Cheatham brought back with her manuscripts for use in her coming season. Among them are some modern children's songs by a Hungarian, Bartok; some Russian fairy tales, six new children's songs by Max Reger, and some anDish children's songs. She will be heard in her regular Christmas recitals on the afternoons of Dec. 29 and Jan. 5 at the Lyceum Theatre, and will be the soloist at the Philharmonic's concert for young people in January.

CENTURY SUNDAY CONCERT.

Sextette from "Lucia" the Last Number on Programme.

The second Sunday night concert was given at the Century Opera House last night with a capacity audience. Those who appeared were Alfred Kaufman, Ivy Scott, Walter Wheatley, Thomas Chalmers, Morton Adkins, Morgan Kingston, and Mary Jordan, in that order. Mr. Kingston sang the lament from "I Pagliacci," and gave two other songs as encores with piano accompaniment. Ivy Scott was warmly applauded for her singing of an aria from "Madam Butterfly." The orchestra played the overtures to "Mignon" and "Dinorah," and the barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffman." Josef Pasternack and Carlo Nicosia conducted.

The last number was the sextette from "Lucia," sung by the Misses Scott and Coughlan and Messrs. Wheatley, Chalmers, Kaufman, and Hawksley, together with the chorus.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. PAUL, (Southampton.)—Mrs. L. L. S. Bagg, Miss E. Batchelor, Mrs. J. S. Bliss, Miss Kitty Cheatham, Dr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Coulter, Miss L. Coulter, Miss A. Coulter, Mrs. St. Maur Daly, S. T. Dutton, W. Foley, W. F. Galvin, Miss N. M. Galvin, Miss E. D. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harris, Mrs. M. A. Howard, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Miss Winifred Ives, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Mrs. F. A. Lindsay, C. W. Clarke, Arthur Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Pau, David Paton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rankin, C. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Vail, Miss L. Vaughn, Albert Wilson, and Mrs. C. Wilson.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.)—Miss S. J. Arnold, G. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Batcheider, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Campbell, Mrs. Barbara Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Crosby, Dr. S. M. Dillow, John Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Milne, Rev. W. Morrison, Miss H. M. Murray, Miss M. C. Phillips, James Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilkinson, and J. H. Williamson.

MAGISTRATE BUTTS DIES.

Instituted Reforms in Police Court Procedure—Reprimanded Judge.

City Magistrate Arthur C. Butts, who was appointed by Mayor McClellan in 1907, died yesterday at his country home, Westbrook, Conn. He was stricken with acute indigestion on Aug. 5 while presiding in the Morrisania Police Court. The Magistrate was born in the Yorkville district in 1848, was educated in the public schools and the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. He studied law in the office of Senator Henry R. Low, at Monticello, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1873-76 he was County Judge and Surrogate in Sullivan County. He returned here in 1884. His wife died some years ago. His son, Dr. Arthur C. Butts, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Florence Human and Miss Susan H. Butts, survive him.

After representing the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in the Legislature as a Democrat, Magistrate Butts was Assistant Corporation Counsel until 1902. Within a week after he began his work as Magistrate, May 31, 1907, he instituted what he considered needed reforms in police court procedure, for which he was much criticised by attorneys practicing before him and caused his fellow-Magistrates to hold a meeting of protest because he refused to recognize summonses issued by them.

"The summons is an illegal process, and I will not issue them," said Magistrate Butts.

For years it had been the custom to issue yearly about 120,000 summonses, but he considered a warrant the only legal method. He then decided that police court business should be conducted with more decorum, and forthwith abolished the "lineup" of prisoners and complainants before the judicial desk. Only one prisoner was permitted to be arraigned before him at a time, and complaint was made that this method delayed business. Lawyers had to remain outside the rail or go into side rooms if they could not find seats. The other Magistrates finally approved his reforms.

An engineer in the Water Department in the Bronx, William D. Lintz, who was ordered arrested by Magistrate Butts for disturbing the court by repairing a water pipe, started a suit for $25,000 damages against Butts for alleged false arrest and imprisonment of one hour.

On one occasion he reprimanded Judge O'Sullivan of the Court of General Sessions, who appeared before him as complainant against several young men whose arrest he had caused for disturbing the peace in the vicinity of his home in West Fifty-eighth Street. Banging his gavel when Judge O'Sullivan interposed an objection to the Magistrate's ruling, Butts said to the jurist:

"Do not interrupt the court, Sir. No matter who the person is or what his position, he must respect the dignity of this court."

Magistrate Butts criticised the police for trivial arrests, and in 1912, when the police made a crusade against Subway smokers, he remarked:

"This is amazing. It is an outrage to arrest these men. Robberv and murder are going on every day in this city. No wonder our citizens are making complaints of the police management of the situation."

MRS. SAMUEL SLOAN DEAD.

Widow of Railroad Builder Passes Away in Her 92d Year.

Mrs. Margaret Elmendorf Sloan, widow of Samuel Sloan, the railroad builder, financier and philanthropist, died yesterday in her ninety-second year at her home, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Sloan was the daughter of the late Peter Z. Elmendorf, a member of one of the most prominent families in Massachusetts. She was married in Somerville, Mass., on April 8, 1843. In 1903, four years before Mr. Sloan's death, the couple celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, entertaining at their home more than five hundred guests, including their seven children, twenty-six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Sloan's husband was born in Ireland and came to this country at the age of 2 years. His father died a few years later, and Samuel Sloan was compelled to abandon his schooling and go to work. He entered the employ of a commission merchant named McBride, and so industriously did he apply himself to his work that in 1845 he was made a partner in the firm and ten years later was at its head. He withdrew then from McBride & Co. and entered the railroad business, becoming first a Director and later the President of the New York Central Railroad, at that time a single track road running no further than Peekskill.

Mr. Sloan retired from the New York Central Railroad in 1867. He was elected two years later to the Presidency of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and remained its President until 1899. He then held the post of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the railroad until his death. He died in 1907 in his 90th year.

Mr. Sloan's political activities dated from 1857, when he was elected as a Democrat to the New York State Senate. During the civil war he was a member of a commission appointed to raise troops in New York State. It was while he was a member of this commission that his friendship with Lincoln began. He was actively associated at various times with Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Commodore Vanderbilt, and he outlived them all. At the time of his death he was a Director or officer of thirty-three corporations.

Four of Mrs. Sloan's children reside in New York. They are Samuel Sloan, Benson Bennett Sloan, Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, and Mrs. Richard C. Colt.

EX-WARDEN BROWN DEAD.

First Sing Sing Execution by Electricity Took Place in His Term.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 12.—William R. Brown, formerly Warden of Sing Sing Prison, died here to-night from a stroke of paralysis. He was 72 years of age.

Mr. Brown was familiarly known as "Dead-Line" Brown. He gained the appellation because of the restrictions he placed upon the newspaper men during his administration at Sing Sing. The first execution by electricity at Sing Sing was carried out during his term.

Mr. Brown was appointed Warden of Sing Sing on March 23, 1891, and was relieved several years later. Before that he was Postmaster of Newburg. He was a son of Judge John W. Brown, and is survived by his brother, Charles F. Brown, former Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. CLYDE, employed for many years by The World, is dead at his home, 925 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. He was a member of Warren Post, G. A. R., and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union.

FRANK S. RYNO, Superintendent of the Manhattan Elevators Company, is dead at his home, 101 Somers Street, Brooklyn. He was formerly an Inspector of Buildipgs for the Bureau of Buildings.

DUNCAN PHYFE, 96 years old, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emma Purdy, 83 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. He succeeded his father in the furniture business in Manhattan.

MARGARET A. SMITH, widow of Daniel Smith, died yesterday at the home of her son, Charles A. Smith, 185 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 77 years.

JOHN GOMAN, who for many years was in the trunk and bag business, at Broadway and Tenth Street, and later at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, died yesterday at his home, 29 South Willow Street, Montclair, N. J., aged 85 years. Some years ago he was Overseer of the Poor at Montclair.

ELIZABETH A. ANDERSON, widow of John D. Anderson, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. K. Everdell, Tenafly, N. J., in her 90th year.

HENRY W. COLIE, a retired merchant of Newark, N. J., died yesterday in the Glen Springs Sanitarium, Watkins, N. Y., aged 57 years. He had been an invalid for some years, and traveled here and abroad for his health. He was unmarried. Dr. E. M. Colie, Jr., of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, is his nephew.

ALEXANDER K. DEWEY, a merchant of Middletown, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home there, aged 61 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BIRNS.—Oct. 10, 518 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Birns, a daughter.

GOODMAN.—Oct. 6, 629 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Goodman, a daughter.

LEVY.—Oct. 9, 697 St. John's Place, to Mr. and Mrs. Levy, a daughter.

LUBIN.—Oct. 11, 83 Hamilton Terrace, to Mr. and Mrs. Lubin, a daughter.

Born.

MEYER.—Oct. 6, 900 Fox St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, a daughter.

SAMUELS.—Oct. 10, 2 Pinehurst Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuels, a son.

WERTHEIM.—Oct. 10, 143 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Wertheim, a son.

Engaged.

BAGEDONOW—WOLFF.—Sadye Wolff to Max Badgedonow.

BENNETT—EMSHEIMER.—Emily B. Emsheimer to Murray Bennett.

BERSIN—NECHAMKUS.—Dorothy Nechamkus to Harold Bersin.

BOBBINS—KLINE.—Beatrice Kline to Jacob Bobbins.

BOWER—GABRIEL.—Nannette Gabriel to Edward Bower.

CERF—SALSBURY.—Gertrude Salsbury to Jerome Cerf.

COHEN—HEYMANN.—Marguerite Heymann to Benjamin Cohen.

ELLIOTT—STEPHENS.—Merle M. Stephens to Frederic E. Elliott.

FREEDMAN—WAGNER.—Ruth Wagner to Harry N. Freedman.

GLASSER—LIPPMANN.—Grace Lippmann to Martin Glasser.

GOLDBERG—MULLER.—Millie Muller to A. L. Goldberg.

GOLDBERG—NEBENZAHL.—Selma Nebenzahl to Dr. Harry A. Goldberg.

GREENBERG—SOMMER.—Anna Sommer to Emil Greenberg.

GROSS—NATHAN.—Phoebe Nathan to Felix V. Gross.

HARRIS—NEUGASS.—Gertrude Neugass to Jerome Harris.

HESS—KLEINMANN.—Bertha Kleinmann to Charles Hess.

ISAACS—GREENBAUM.—Lucille M. Greenbaum to Max M. Isaacs.

JUDIS — HERMAN. — Henrietta Herman to Alfred Judis.

KEIL—ECKHARDT.—Ophelia Eckhardt to Paul J. Keil.

KOHN—GERNSHEIMER.—Ruth Gernsheimer to Victor V. Kohn.

KOLSIN—JOSEPHS.—Sophia Josephs to Samuel Kolsin.

KOSTIN—BORCHARDT.—Edna Borchardt to Samuel Kostin.

KRONENTHAL—KAHN.—Bella Kahn to I. Kronenthal.

KURBAN—TOBIAS.—Hattie Tobias to Irving Kurban.

LAMPORT—DWORSKY.—Miriam Dworsky to S. Charles Lamport.

LAZARUS—WOLF.—Sylvia Wolf to A. S. Lazarus.

LEVINE—ROSENSTOCK.—Hilda Rosenstock to Maurice Levine.

LEVY—SAMUELS.—Nettie Samuels to Isidor Levy.

LEVY—SIMON.—Fannie Simon to Max Levy.

LIEBOVITZ—BERG.—Reda Berg to Ephraim Liebovitz.

MANUEL—HENRICH.—Clara Henrich to Charles Manuel.

MEYER—LOEWENSTEIN.—Edna F. Lowenstein to Claude Shotzy-Meyer.

NAGORSKY—WEISS.—Marie Weiss to David Nagorsky.

OSTERMAN—BECHERT.—Clara Bechert to Walter B. Osterman.

PEARLMAN—SIMON. — Romelia Simon to Joseph Pearlman.

RUDINGER — BURGER. — Irene Burger to Richard Rudinger.

SCHREIBER — GOLDSCHMIDT. — Martha Goldschmidt to Harry Schreiber.

SCHWARTZ—UNGERLEIDER.—Anna Ungerleider to Harry F. Schwartz.

SINGER—FEIGENSON.—Isabelle Feigenson to Harry L. Singer.

SMITH — ILLINGSWORTH. — Margaret Illingsworth to William H. Smith.

STEINBERG—GROTTA.—Alma D. Grotta to Howard S. Steinberg.

TEAGUE—PEARSON.—Nancy M. Pearson to C. J. Teague.

Married.

RAUCH—FRENCH.—On Saturday, Oct. 11, at St. Martin's Church, Radnor, Penn., by the Rev. George W. Lamb, Mary Banks French, daughter of the late Samuel H. French, Esq., to Rudolph Stewart Rauch of New York.

RICE—CHILD.—On Saturday, Oct. 11, at Lakewood, N. J., by the Rev. Edward Ernest Matthews, Mabel Katherine Child to Harold Rice.

WHITWORTH—WHITE.—On the 11th October, at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Fleming James, Frank Whitworth, son of the late Charles Henry Whitworth of Newport, Pagnell, Bucks., and grandson of the late Mrs. Whitworth of The Limes, St. Albans, Herts., to Mia, third daughter of Robert White of 280 Willesden Lane, London, and late of Cachar, Assam, India.

BLUM—HERZ.—Oct. 12, Beatrice Herz to Sydney Blum.

FERAND—WURSCH.—Oct. 9, Marie L. Wursch to Joannes Ferand.

LOVETT — DERAISMES. — Oct. 11, Aline Deraismes to George E. Lovett.

MORTON—MORRISSEY.—Oct. 11, Mary Morrissey to Ralph V. Morton.

ROSENTHAL—HAMMERSCHLAG.—Oct. 12, Helen Hammerschlag to Albert C. Rosenthal.

Brooklyn.

BERGE—HARTEGAN.—Oct. 7, Grace Hartegan to Herman A. Berge.

Jersey City and Newark.

HIMBER — MITCHELL. — Oct. 15, Newark, Mildred Mitchell to Samuel Himber.

SELBY—PIPER.—Oct. 11, Jersey City, Ruth Piper to Harold E. Selby.

WITT—McGINNESS.—Oct. 8, Newark, Helen McGinness to Dr. George B. Witt.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Elizabeth A., widow of John D. Anderson, in her 90th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William K. Everdell, Tenafly, N. J., on Tuesday, the 14th, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave Jersey City at 3:44 P. M., returning leave Tenafly at 5:29. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

BACON.—Suddenly, in New York, Charles Roswell Bacon of South Salem, N. Y. Service at 154 East 23d St., Monday, Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock. Please not send flowers.

BENJAMIN.—On October 11, 1913, Maurice C. Benjamin, formerly of Denver, Col., at his residence, 142 Riverside Drive. Funeral services at his late residence October 14, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—In the town of Newburgh, N. Y., William R. Brown, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, the Hon. C. I. Brown, Grand Av., Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—Oct. 10, 1913, Mrs. Helen W. Campbell, wife of the late James Campbell. Services Church of the Heavenly Rest, Plainfield, N. J., Monday, 1 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, Monday, Oct. 13, 4:30 P. M.

COE.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, 1913, William Patten Coe, formerly of Englewood, N. J., in his 88d year. Funeral and interment at Newport, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

COLIE.—On Sunday, Oct. 12, in the 57th year of his age, at the Clen Springs Sanitarium, after a long illness, Henry W. Colie, son of the late Daniel F. and Elizabeth S. Colie. Funeral private.

GEARY.—On Oct. 12, Nora Geary, (nee Condon,) beloved wife of Michael. Funeral from her late residence, 481 West 159th, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 8:30 A. M., thence to Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., where requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

GILES.—On Oct. 12, Lucy W. Giles, beloved wife of Clayton Giles and mother of Lucille W. Murchison, of Wilmington, N. C., at Hotel Bretton Hall. Interment at Wilmington, N. C.

GOMAN.—On Oct. 12, John Goman, in his 86th year. Funeral Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., from his late home, 29 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.

HARING.—Suddenly, on Oct. 12, 1913, Letty, wife of Samuel B. Haring, in her 74th year. Funeral services at her late residence at Tappan, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving New York, Erie, Chambers St., at 11:30, and West Shore, 42d St., 12:15.

HARRISON.—Edmond P. Harrison, at Chicago, Tuesday morning. Funeral from residence, Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Thursday, 10 A. M. Burial private.

HAYDEN.—Thomas J., at his residence, 848 West 145th St., beloved husband of Catherine H. Hayden, Oct. 11, 1913. Solemn requiem high mass Tuesday morning, Oct 14, 1913, Church of St. Charles Borromeo, 141st St., near 7th Av.

HITCH.—On Oct. 10, 1913, at Alstead Centre, N. H., Henry Forster Hitch, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 11 o'clock, at 20 Hawthorn St., New Bedford, Mass.

IRELAND.—On Saturday, Oct. 11, at 5 A. M., at his residence, 104 East 73d St., John B. Ireland, beloved husband of Adelia Duane Ireland, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral service will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 10 A. M.

LESLIE—Edward, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Under auspices Actors' Fund.

LOUDON.—At Scarsdale on Saturday, Oct. 11, Sarah J., widow of the late Robert J. Loudon, in her 69th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. V. Williams, Tuckahoe Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock. Conveyances will meet arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 9:35 A. M. Interment private.

ROLLINS.—Suddenly, on Oct. 11, 1913, at his residence in Ellsworth, Me., Frank Waldron Rollins, in the 61st year of his age, beloved husband of Ellen Ware King and father of Hellen R. Dulles and Harriet R. Cushman. Interment at convenience of the family.

ROSE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 7, George G. Rose of Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

ROSENBERG.—Sunday, October 12, Bettina Rosenberg, at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. E. Oppenheimer, Far Rockaway. Funeral services Tuesday, 11 A. M., at Chapel of Linden Hill Cemetery. (Ahawath Chesed,) Metropolitan and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

SCHWIETERING.—At the Auburg, Harwich Port, Mass., on Wednesday, October 8, Anna Reid, widow of the late H. H. Schwietering. Funeral services at Hotel San Remo, Central Park West, 74th St., on Tuesday, the 14th at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

SLOAN.—At her residence, 7 East 38th St., New York, Margaret Elmendorf, widow of the late Samuel Sloan, and daughter of the late Peter Z. Elmendorf, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late home on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Garrison at 12:30.

SMITH.—Suddenly, Oct. 12, 1913, Margaret A. Smith of 185 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, wife of the late Daniel Smith, in her 78th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At 88 Maple Av., Quebec City, on Oct. 10, 1913, the Rev.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Losses were again general throughout the list of stocks traded in last week, and while in no case large enough to excite alarm, taken in conjunction with the decreases of the preceding week they established new low records for the current year in many issues. Declines of three, four, and five points in the active issues were numerous, while in the inactives they ran as high as 9½ points for American Tobacco and Sears-Roebuck. Of the issues actively dealt in Union Pacific was easily the heaviest loser by the week's heavy tone, declining 8¼ points to 150½, at which figure half of the advance brought about in the past month has been lost. Steel declined less than might have been expected in view of the intimate bearing on the industry of recent developments. Steel common closed the week at 54¾, with a loss of 3⅝ points from its price on the preceding Saturday. Of this net decline, 1¼ points was suffered Saturday morning, largely in the belief that President Wilson's plans for additional anti-trust laws are aimed at the Steel Corporation. Southern Pacific likewise suffered nearly half its loss for the week in the final session when it developed real weakness on the news that the Attorney General has appointed a special prosecutor to try the case based on the ownership of Central Pacific. Reading dropped 5⅜ points.

The stock market does not appear to be in an extended speculative position, and the losses entered in the past week were brought about gradually, as confidence in the country's immediate business future waned with the bringing to light of additional reasons for caution. A reduced grain crop, a new tariff law to which many lines of industry must conform, uncertainty over the final form of the Currency bill, pending and threatened prosecutions, and the inability to finance corporation requirements on the basis that allows expansion of facilities, are all factors tending to check an upward movement in security prices at this time. The situation at this centre is also unfavorably influenced by continued depression abroad, where the higher English Bank rate and the failure of investors to take new security offerings with any eagerness have discouraged bankers. In view of the many unfavorable conditions emphasized by last week's stock market, it is not to be wondered at that the great majority of investors is holding aloof in the expectation of being able to obtain securities at still lower prices.

The Oct. 1 crop report reflected no considerable changes from the condition reported on Sept. 1. There was a very slight improvement in corn, making the average 65.3 as against 82.2 a year ago, and indicating an aggregate crop of 2,373,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1903. The indicated Spring wheat yield is 242,714,000 bushels, as against 330,348,000 bushels in 1912. The outlook for Winter wheat is a yield of 753,233,000 bushels, which would be 5,000,000 bushels larger than the previous best crop.

Saturday's bank statement reflected clearly the efforts of the New York institutions to improve their position after the unsatisfactory statement made a week earlier. Call money, which fluctuated between 3 per cent. and 5 per cent., touched its high point on Monday as a result of the effort of the banks to decrease their loans. At the close of business Friday the banks had decreased their loans by $14,000,000, with a loss in net deposits of $24,000,000. There was a decrease of $1,000,000 in cash and an increase of $4,261,000 in the surplus reserve. If traders were in a mood to attempt to bring about an increase in market interest, the unwillingness of the banks to finance large speculative commitments would militate against any great measure of activity.

One of the unsettling influences of recent weeks has been the unsatisfactory trend of railroad earnings. It is too early to attempt to forecast results on the carriers for the current year, but the months for which figures are at hand are among the best of the fiscal period usually, the favorable weather aiding the movement of a large volume of tonnage at minimum operating costs. Nevertheless, the outstanding feature of statements for August and the two months is the steady advance in operating expenses. With but few exceptions the roads are showing smaller gross increases with the slackening of trade. Compilations made by The Financial Chronicle of reports at hand up to the end of last week show an aggregate gross increase for August for all roads of only $4,342,000 over the corresponding month of last year. At the same time there was an increase in expenses of $13,500,000, resulting in a loss in net of more than $9,000,000. This is a shrinkage of almost 10 per cent. from the net earnings in August, 1912. This exhibit appears in a somewhat more favorable light when it is remembered that August, 1912, showed a very substantial improvement for both gross and net earnings over the previous year. It should not be forgotten, however, that in the normal course of railroad development it is necessary that aggregate net earnings should show almost uninterrupted gains to keep undisturbed the proportion between gross profits and fixed charges, since the interest costs advance from year to year.

It was made clear at the close of last week that Attorney General McReynolds has no intention of allowing the Southern Pacific to retain the Central Pacific if he can force a sale through the courts. It will be remembered that from the outset of the discussion attendant upon the Union Pacific management's struggle to work out a satisfactory dissolution plan Mr. McReynolds insisted that as a part of the new arrangements the Union Pacific, which operates from Ogden to San Francisco over the Central Pacific Line, should take over control of that connection. In one of the earlier plans an agreement was reached between the two companies by which the Southern Pacific would have received $104,000,000 for the Central Pacific, but the refusal of the California Railroad Commission to acquiesce in any plan which gave a preferential use of the Benicia cut-off to the Union Pacific sounded the death knell of this plan and made the difference between buyer and seller too great to be bridged. Mr. McReynolds will now try to complete the dissolution of the Harriman system by suit based on the ground that the Central Pacific is a competitor of the Southern Pacific and cannot legally be retained by that company.

Unless the Directors undergo a change of heart, the much discussed Union Pacific "melon" will never ripen. The statement issued by the Chairman of the board after last Thursday's meeting furnished an unexpected anti-climax to a systematic campaign to put the market up on a piece of good news which was expected to materialize very shortly. In the two months which followed the sale of $88,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock, Union Pacific shares advanced 25 points, and were largely responsible for a sympathetic advance in most other issues. There was good reason to believe that the Harriman Directors would decide to distribute a large proportion of the money received from the sale to stockholders in the form of an extra dividend. It was admitted by members of the board on more than one occasion, though not for publication over their names, that a plan for dividing the money among the shareholders was being discussed. Everybody in Wall Street was conversant with the matter, and in a receptive mood for the expected announcement. When it was reported that Attorney General McReynolds had been a visitor at the Union Pacific offices and would have something to say about the matter it was agreed that the "melon cutting" might be delayed, but could not be prevented. The odd feature about the whole interesting situation was the public's ready acceptance of a part of what the Union Pacific Directors said, and its disregard of the rest.

The banker who, by inference, was the source of a black-face announcement in one of the morning papers that the Union Pacific was almost ready to lighten its treasury of cash and securities for the benefit of its shareholders said from time to time that some of the directors favored the declaration of a large extra cash dividend, but he also said that coincidentally with such a distribution there would in all likelihood be a reduction in the Union Pacific's regular rate. He said that the company felt that payment of 10 per cent. per annum left the road susceptible to attacks from people demanding lower freight and passenger charges, although but 6 per cent. of the dividend has been paid out of transportation earnings. In view of the change in public feeling toward corporations, he felt that it would be just as well if the Southern Pacific money, and possibly a large part of the Union Pacific's treasury assets, were divided among the stockholders, taking the company out of the banking business and reducing its income to its profits from transportation. This would supply the logical occasion for lowering the dividend rate. The market acted on the first part of this information and ignored the second. Subsequently, when insiders became better informed, they began to sell Union Pacific and a reaction occurred. Then came Judge Lovett's statement, between the lines of which one could easily read a warning against buying Union Pacific on any expectation of a "melon." It was consistent with what the Street had heard from another director, but not with what it had remembered.

The triumphal progress of the Glass-Owen bill in its present form has been halted. The Administration undoubtedly gained strength from the country at large by its impatient attitude toward the New York and Chicago bankers who opposed several of the important features of the bill. The Wilson plan was to break up the concentration of money at these two centres, and objection from metropolitan bankers was evidence that the measure seemed likely to accomplish its purpose. The country banker, and through him the greater part of the country's business men, was counted upon to approve the bill in its entirety. It was true that there were local rumblings of discontent from time to time, but there was a suspicion in Washington that these were set off by a word from New York. The vociferous objections made by the small bankers at the Boston meeting came as a great surprise. It appears that they, and not the metropolitan financiers, are the real stumbling block in the way of legislation along the lines proposed by the Administration. Oddly enough, while the country bankers were clamoring against the measure as a whole, President Vanderlip of the National City Bank, whom Secretary McAdoo suspects as the arch instigator of all the opposition to the Glass-Owen measure, was telling the Senate Committee on Banking that in many respects they had a very admirable bill before them, and one which by a few modifications could be made to serve the country's needs. The average Congressman is sensitive to suggestions from bankers in his home district. It would not be surprising if the President finds it necessary to retreat from his present position and to accept a bill embodying nearly the views of the country's banking experts.

If the arbitration board listening to the arguments of the conductors and trainmen on the Eastern roads grants the wage increase asked for, the conductors and trainmen west of Chicago will at once demand more pay on the ground that they are entitled to higher wages than is the rule in the East, owing to higher living costs and less congenial environment. That advance granted, the Eastern employes will come back with fresh demands, backed by the usual 99 44-100 per cent. strike vote, on the ground that they should get as much pay for similar work as the Western trainmen. Thereupon the Western trainmen, &c., &c., until the roads go into bankruptcy or are taken over by the Federal Government. That is the impression gained from the remarks of the conductors' and trainmen's advocates at the hearing at the Hotel Manhattan on Thursday.

LONDON IS PESSIMISTIC.

Yet Experts See No Good Ground for Prevailing Depression.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Pessimism again holds sway in the stock markets, although it is generally agreed that there is nothing ahead to justify the prevailing depression. The adverse factors acting upon the markets are of comparatively minor importance and probably only temporary in character. The fear of dear money is regarded as unfounded, as there is nothing to justify another advance in the bank rate. The gold movements are becoming favorable again, and Continental inquiries seem nearing an end.

The renewed pressure of new issues, the slump in Brazilians and the decline in Wall Street were other developments adversely affecting the markets. Experts agree, however, that there is no need to take the present situation in the Stock Exchange tragically, or to speak fearfully of the future.

BUSINESS SLACK IN PARIS.

Little Improvement Expected Before the Issue of the New Loan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Business on the Bourse has been slack all the week, with a sagging tendency in all departments. Operators influenced by the tone of the New York market have been unwilling to enter upon new commitments, although there is apparently no reason for bear sentiment.

President Poincaré's visit to Spain, which marks the beginning of a closer friendship between France and Spain and will probably result in the conclusion of new treaties between the two nations, as well as in another extente cordiale, which economists here consider cannot fail to encourage business, had no effect whatever on the Bourse, from which the public continues to keep aloof. It is said in some quarters that there will be no improvement until after the issue of the Government loan, the amount of which is expected to be fixed at $50,000,000 to begin with, as soon as the Chamber and the Senate assemble for the Winter session.

Favorite securities last week reflected the tone in New York and London, especially Rios.

BERLIN WEAK, BUT HOPEFUL.

Affected by Conditions Here—Sees Cheaper Money in Sight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The market in Berlin, experienced a seven days' weakness owing chiefly to kindred conditions in New York. Otherwise the local situation reveals many favorable aspects, principally a widespread feeling that cheaper money is within measurable sight.

The Imperial Bank's statement is unusually satisfactory, the demands on the Government institution having been considerably less over the quarterly settlement than was expected.

The industrial feature of the week was the announcement that the bar iron and building iron syndicates would be liquidated in December. Steel and iron shares were unaffected because the news had been fully discounted.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 11, 1913, with price changes for the week, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
600	Anglo-A. Oil	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
12,200	Br.-Am. Tob.	26	25¼	25¼	— ½
4,300	B.-A. Tob., n.	20⅝	20⅛	20	— ⅝
15	Con. Rub. Tire	34½	34½	34½	— 1
10	Con. R. T. pf.	93	93	93	— 1
500	M. of A., new.	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
6,500	*Mays Oil	28	25	25	— 2
2,500	P. Gas, rgts.	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛	..
2,276	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅞	2 9-16	2⅞	..
215	S. Oil of N. J.	382	378	375	— 8
400	Tob. Prod., pf.	90¼	88½	90¼	..
16,310	U. Cig. S. w.i.	93½	90	91	— 2½
155	U. S. L. & H., new	6⅝	6½	6½	— 1
300	Wiley's Ov'l'd.	68¼	67	67	— 2
20	W. Overl'd pf.	87	86	86	+ 3½

RAILROAD.

1,540	Manhat. Tran.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	..

MINING.

1,500	*Beaver Con.	33	32	33	+ 1
9,500	*Big Four	20	19	19	— 1
4,000	Braden Cop.	7⅝	7	7	— ½
2,120	Brit. Col. C.	3½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2,075	Buffalo M.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
100	Butte & N.Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12,700	Can. G. Sil.	19	17	18	— 1
51,500	*Caribou	58	53	55	— 1
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	4	3	3	— 1
1,200	Con. C. Mines	3½	2 15-16	3	+ ⅛
7,400	*Ely Cons.	6	5½	5½	— ½
425	First Nat. C.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
200	*Florence	24	24	24	..
100	Giroux Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5,000	*G'd H. Con.	23	3-16	3-16	—1-16
4,510	Gold'f'd Con.	1½	1⅜ 1 7-16		
5,200	*Jumbo Ext.	13	11	11	— 2
1,630	Kerr Lake	4	3 15-16	3 15-16	—1-16
3,400	La Rose C.	2 1-16	2	2	..
1,850	Mason V. new	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅞
2,900	McKinley D.	1 9-16	1½	1½	— ⅛
450	Mines Co. of Am. new	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
1,730	*Nevada Hills	90	86	87	— 2
800	Nipis. Mines	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	..
300	Ohio Copper	½	7-16	½	..
10,500	Stewart Min.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—3-16
27,200	*Tonop. Merg.	67	60	62	— 8
2,350	Tonop. Ext.	1 15-16	1⅜	1⅜	—8-16
750	Tonop. M. of Nev. new	4 18-16	4⅝	4 18-16	+ ⅛
3,100	Tularosa	⅝	9-16	⅝	..
1,200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3,000	Victor Tonop.	84	83	83	..
2,750	West End Con.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
8,000	*West E. Ex.	6	5	6	+ 1
1,800	*Wett. Sil. M.	12	12	12	..
700	Yukon Gold.	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16	—8-16

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$8,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96 11-16	96 11-16	96 11-16	—1-16
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ 1
2,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Oct. 6	.3 @5	3¼	4½@4¾	4½@5	4½@5
Oct. 7	.4	4	4½@4¾	5 @5½	5 @5¼
Oct. 8	.3½@4	4	4¾@5	5¼@5½	5 @5¼
Oct. 9	.3½@4	3½	4¾@5	5 @5½	4¾@5¼
Oct. 10	.3½@3½	3½	4½@5	5¼@5½	5 @5½
Oct. 11	.3¾	3¾	4½@5	5¼@5½	5 @5½

Week's Range.—On call, 3@5; renewal rate, 3½; 60 days, 4½@5; 90 days, 4½@5½; six months, 4½@5½.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3½@6; renewal rate, 5; 60 days, 5¼@5½; 90 days, 5¼@5¾; six months, 5½.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@7; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@7½; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6; ninety days, 2½@6; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Oct. 6	4½@4⅝	4⅝@4¾	4@4½	3¾
Oct. 7	4 7-16@4½	4⅝@4 11-16	4⅝	3¾
Oct. 8	4 7-16@4½	4⅝@4 11-16	4⅝	3½
Oct. 9	4 7-16@4½	4⅝	4⅝	3¾
Oct. 10	4 7-16@4½	4⅝	4⅝	3½
Oct. 11	4 7-16@4½	4⅝	4⅝	3¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	6	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 28, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	6	Sep. 18, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Sept. 10, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
Oct. 6	$4.8585	$4.8570	$4.8570	$4.8190	$4.8625
Oct. 7	4.8560	4.8545	4.8555	4.82	4.8610
Oct. 8	4.8550	4.8535	4.8560	4.82	4.8610
Oct. 9	4.8565	4.8560	4.8565	4.81½	4.8610
Oct. 10	4.8580	4.8570	4.8570	4.81½	4.8615
Oct. 11	4.8570	4.8560	4.8560	4.81½	4.8605

Week's Range — Demand, $4.8545@$4.8585; sixty days, $4.81½@$4.82; cable, $4.8605@$4.8625.

Same Week Last Year—Demand, $4.8535@$4.8570; sixty days, $4.8190@$4.8230; cable, $4.8565@$4.8615.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8540@$4.8790; sixty days $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8580@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year—Demand, $4.8510@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8190@$4.8495; cable, $4.8555@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 6	Par	Par	*10c	†20c
Oct. 7	Par	Par	†0c	*15c	†20c
Oct. 8	Par	Par	Par	*15c	†20c
Oct. 9	Par	Par	Par	*15c	†20c
Oct. 10	Par	Par	*10c	*15c	†20c
Oct. 11	Par	Par	*10c	Par	†20c

*Discount. †Premium.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Oct. 6	5.90	18.00
Oct. 7	5.80	5.80	18.00
Oct. 8	5.80	18.00
Oct. 9	5.65	18.00
Oct. 10	5.65	18.00
Oct. 11	5.65	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Oct. 6	77 9	76 4½	28⅛
Oct. 7	77 9	76 4½	28¼
Oct. 8	77 9	76 4½	28¼
Oct. 9	77 9	76 4½	28⅛
Oct. 10	77 9	76 4½	28⅛
Oct. 11	77 9	76 4½	28⅛

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French. Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. Turk 4s.	4s.
Oct. 6	73 1-16	87f 45c	74	80½	86
Oct. 7	73 15-16	87f 45c	74	90	86
Oct. 8	73 15-16	87f 45c	74	90	86
Oct. 9	72½	87f 87½c	74	80½	86
Oct. 10	72 7-16	87f 92½c	74	89½	86
Oct. 11	72½	87f 92½c	74	89	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Oct. 6	25 28	20 45½
Oct. 7	25 28	20 45½
Oct. 8	25 28	20 45
Oct. 9	25 28	20 45½
Oct. 10	25 28½	20 45
Oct. 11	25 28½	20 45

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve decreased	£1,482,000
Notes reserved decreased	1,457,000
Notes in circulation decreased	404,000
Public deposits decreased	3,750,000
Other deposits increased	1,385,000
Government securities increased	1,200,000
Other securities decreased	2,677,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£35,712,331	£37,913,485	£37,958,103
Reserve	24,930,000	27,192,560	27,227,928
Notes res'd	23,396,000	25,697,065	26,068,225
Res. to liab.	52⅜%	48⅞%	51⅞%
Circulation	29,231,000	29,170,925	29,180,175
Public dep.	5,902,000	10,357,468	6,430,990
Other dep.	41,214,000	45,298,171	45,987,621
Gov. sec.	14,488,000	15,338,084	14,596,084
Other sec.	25,523,000	32,855,496	28,296,644

The more important items at this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£35,712,331	£24,930,000	£25,525,089
1912	37,913,485	27,192,500	32,855,496
1911	37,958,103	27,227,928	28,296,644
1910	33,778,760	24,353,350	30,226,440
1909	34,913,340	25,935,705	28,582,940
1908	36,938,003	25,950,358	26,029,026
1907	35,251,365	24,139,225	29,657,818

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1913	52¾	1907	49½
1912	48⅞	1906	50½
1911	51⅞	1905	41½
1910	47	1904	55
1909	45¼	1903	42⅝
1908	50⅞	1902	43⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	2,252,000
Silver holdings decreased	1,644,000
Notes in circulation increased	20,075,000
General deposits decreased	68,100,000
Bills discounted decreased	201,875,000
Treasury deposits decreased	19,600,000
Advances increased	9,100,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,462,056,000	3,235,075,000	3,120,575,000
Silver	633,153,000	756,200,000	796,800,000
Circ'n.	5,760,144,885	5,431,986,180	5,446,768,190
Gen. dp.	547,740,000	690,216,596	551,798,883
Bills ds.	1,449,153,000	1,330,070,994	1,452,458,105
Tr. dep.	165,593,000	238,268,240	219,398,764
Adv'ces.	747,236,000	705,753,829	690,067,601

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,349,675,000	841,025,000	5,272,169,790
1909	3,669,825,000	807,775,000	5,177,052,503
1908	3,256,881,606	894,577,006	4,931,525,575
1907	2,769,288,858	942,205,824	4,880,798,870

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold in hand increased	16,283,000
Gold and silver increased	21,669,000
Notes in circulation decreased	208,048,000
Treasury bills increased	24,871,000
Deposits decreased	56,938,000
Loans decreased	35,124,000
Discounts decreased	259,202,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows:

	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.	1911. Marks.
Gd. & sil.	1,886,718,000	1,129,400,000	1,006,660,000
Ln. & ds.	1,317,139,000	1,605,380,000	1,573,560,000
C'cu'tn.	2,252,593,000	2,103,240,000	2,046,840,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 912,540,000 marks; in 1909, 911,600,000; in 1908, 682,520,000; in 1907, 1,039,160,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.06
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	1.12½
Best & Belcher	.09	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	2.00	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con.	.12	Overman	.03
Chollar	.06	Potosi	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.19	Sag. Belcher	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.11
Gould & Curry	.08	Union Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.10	Utah Con.	.02
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.00	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.62	Comb. Fract.	.03
McNamara	.09	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.38	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Mizpah Exten.	.35	Florence	.21
Montana	1.10	G'field Con. M.	1.40
North Star	.38	G'field Merger	.13
Rescue Eula	.10	Jumbo Exten.	.10
Tonopah Exten.	1.72½	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.60	Sandstorm Kend.	.01
West End	1.87½	Nevada Hills	.86
		Round Mountain	.40

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.14	Manhattan Con.	.03
Booth	.02	Man. Big Four	.20

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5⅝	6⅛	Jackpot	5	5¼
Elkton	53	55⅝	McKinney	58	60
El Paso	299	300	Old Gold	1⅞	2¼
Findlay	2	2½	Portland	95	97
Gold Dol.	7	7⅛	Vindicator	37½	38½
Isabella	9⅝	10	R. E. H.	4⅜	4⅝

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The New York Times ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Vol. 2, No. 20. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 13, 1913. 10 Cents.

AN OLIVE BRANCH TO CAPITAL

The Southwest Softens Its Temper Toward Corporations and Would Deal With Them Hereafter Upon Terms of Mutual Understanding

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 11, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	49	51
Do pref....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
A. G.&E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$74	$77
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$44	$47
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 13	67	70
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	75	78
Do op. war..	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do0%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	.....	93	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	43	45
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref....	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'el. &P. 1st s. f.5s.'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	96½	99
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f.5s.'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Do ref. ex8s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102
Buff.G. El.5s '36	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	68	72
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	115	115½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	106⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.....	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Rep.R.&L.Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	19¾	21
Do pf....	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	73	75
Roch Ry&Lt 5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	77	78½
Rockld.L.&P 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '33.	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
ScrantonEl 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do pf.,($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co.con5s,'29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So.Cal.Ed.Co.	10,945,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. W. Ut. Corp	15,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	½	..	Jun 2, 13	25	31
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	1,600,000	2	S	J. & J.	91	95
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Sep 15,13	$32	$33
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 2, 13	69½	70½
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	79½	80¼
Unit E. L. & P. (Balt.)	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	30
Do pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½b	102½b
Utah Sec. Corp	27,500,000	..	..	.....	18¾	19
Utica &M'oh'k R. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	93½	94
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	90¼	90½
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	82⅝	82¾
West'n Pow. Do 6% cum pf.....	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	18
West. St. G & E.....	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	51
West. St. G & E.....	3,508,000	..	..	.....	85	45

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 11, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s.'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.
a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 11, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am Bk Note Co. ($50)..	$4,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,13	44	46
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	50	52
Am. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,13	207	210
Do pref....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	100
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	96½	101½
Do pref....	1,600,000	4	S	Aug 1, 13	141	145
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,550	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Aug 15,13	..	80
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	137½	145
Am. St. Fy.6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	98	100
Am. Type'r's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	41	43½
Do. pref....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	95	98
Am.Wr'it. Pa.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast.V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arll'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	..	97
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6s.....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	48
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	99	101½
Bar. & Sm.C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	10
Do. pref...	1,250,000	2	..	Dec 1, 11	..	60
Bliss,E.W.Co.	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 11	80	85
Do. pref....	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	115	122
Bord. C. M..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	116	117½
Do pref....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,13	105	107
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅛	7⅝
Do 6s, new	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	147	150
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	53
Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	89	92
Celluloid ..	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	130	132
Cen. Firewks	1,496,800	..	..	1907	2	3
Do pref....	1,267,200	3½	A	1907	24	30
Childs C....	3,399,755	2½	Q	Sep 10,13	134	142
Chic. Pneu.	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,13	102	105
Cluett-Pea..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do pref....	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½	101
Coming-Tod'o ulating Reo.	10,457,218	1	Q	Oct 10,13	35	37
Do 6s.....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	73½	74
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	33	37
Do pref....	1,149,500	..	..	.....	93	95
Contin. Can..	8,000,000	..	..	.....	93	97½
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	84
D., L. & W. C.	6,590,700	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	265	280
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	20	26
Do pref....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	80	86
Hav. Tob....	29,790,700	..	..	.....	2¼	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	10
Houston Oil..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pref....	3,000,000	3	..	Aug 1, 13	57	58½
Int. Nickel...	38,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 1, 13	116½	118
Do pref....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	102	105
K. C. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	74	75
Do cv.5s,'20	619,000	1½	S	Sep 30, 13	80	82
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
L. V. Coal Sales..	6,060,800	2½	Q	Oct 20, 13	200	210
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Marconi o f Am. (new).	10,000,000	3	..	Aug 1, 13	4⅝	5
Marg. Lino..	12,797,800	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	216	216⅝
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	70
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	95	97
Pope Mfg. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	11
Do pref....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 30,13	28	33
Proc. & Gam.	12,900,000	4b	Q	Aug 15,13	500	550
Do pref....	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	..
Pratt & Wh. pref. vt.	1,225,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	100	102
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 13	38	40
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	100	103
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	100	103
Royal Bak P	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,13	187	190
Do8s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	101½	103½
Saf. C.H.&L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	110	112
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	295	298
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	74½	76½
Temple Fn 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	106
U. S. Env 5s	1,950,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100¾
Do pref....	3,750,000	3½	S	Sep 2, 13	103	105¾
Do comm....	750,000	2½	..	Sep 2, 13	114	118
West. Pac 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	79	80
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	c1¼	Q	Aug 1, 13	66	68
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	86	90

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock
c—Also extra dividend of 5%, payable in stock.
*—Ex dividend.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2½	Q	Oct 30, 13	350	358
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Oct 30,13	104	107
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Bklyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Bklyn Un. Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Burlingt'n ist 5s, '53..	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
C. Un. Gas '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Cities Serv..27	5,499,430	5-12	M	Oct 1, 13	78	82
Do pf.....	10,195,360	½	M	Oct 1, 13	74	77
Col. G. & F..	3,000,000	½	Q	Sep 1, 13	31	33
C. G. & F. pf.	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.....	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do deb. mtg. 5s,'30	905,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Den. G. & E.	7,001,300	½	M	Oct 1, 13	220	..
Do gen.5s..	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
Det. Ed. W. 1st 5s, '14..	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	90
E. O. G.1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
H. Ga 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 13	128	131
Ind. Gas ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Ind. Nat. Gas	12,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
J'ville 5s, '37.	1,200,000	1½	Q	M.J.S.D	90	94
Kan. Nat. G	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 6s,'16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	65
Kings Co. El. 1st 6s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	94	99
Minn. G. 5s..	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, '43.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 13	96	..
N. Union Gas 5s of '27...	3,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29..	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Pac. G. & E.	31,908,750	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	37	38
Do pref....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	84	86
Port. G.&C.5s	2,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Do pf. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	95	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
S. J. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	124	126
Do 1st 5s,'58	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99¼
St'k'n Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	104
Stand. (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1½	S	Jun 30,13	90	..
Do pref....	4,295,700	3	S	Jun 30,13	90	..
Do 1st 5s,'30	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	102
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Wash'ton G..	2,800,000	V	V	V	85¾	86
Do 5s, 1960.	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105¾
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Willesbe's G. & E. 1st 5s, '55.....	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	170	178
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,13	287	289
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 13	180	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	325	..
Continental ..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	910
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	265	275
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	100	115
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	270	285
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	510	520
Germ's ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	325
Germ'a Life.	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	185	200
Home Fire..	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	395	400
Home Life....	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y's Mtg.Co	6,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	195	200
Mon. T. & T..	100,000	213	S	F. & A.	300	340
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	100
Nas.& Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Aug 1, 13	125	135
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	174	177
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	170	180
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	80	90
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	305	320
No.River($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct, 1913	145	152
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A		500	..
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,13	107	112
St'y'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	135
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	190	200
U. S. Life...	284,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Aug, 1913	80	90
Westchester..	300,000	20	S	Aug 1, 13	560	600
W'mst'r City	600,000	6	S	Aug 1, 13	290	340

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 11, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 13	560	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	217	220
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Aug 1, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Jun 30,13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 13	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	195	200
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	625	650
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	2,225,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	170	180
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 13	385	395
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	170	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1,13	363	370
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	160	166
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 13	280	275
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	185	187
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 13	311	312
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av....	100,000	25c	Q	Oct 1, 13	4300	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	350
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Oct 1, 13	950	960
Fourth Nat..	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	170	180
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	220	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	130	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 13	375	410
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	625	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	285	300
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 13	500	510
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	185
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 13	320	340
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 13	315	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	230	240
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 12,13	225	228
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	175	182
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 13	150	155
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	325	350
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	185	193
Mutual	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	280	305
Nat. Reserve.	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	80	88
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 13	390	405
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	350	..
NY.Prod.Ex..	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	160	175
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 13	250	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	355	360
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 13	225	250
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	..
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	S	Oct 10,13	395	..
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	115	125
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 13	190	210
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	July 1, 13	145	160
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 30,13	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	400	480
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	July 1, 13	560	580

a—Also 3% Q on First Security Co. payable same day.
b—Including 3% extra. c—Also an extra dividend of 130%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 13	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	470	490
B'way Trust.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	480	495
Col.-Knick....	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,13	450	460
Central	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	990	1000
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 1, 13	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,13	450	460
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 13	1100	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,13	210	220
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	285	305
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Sep 30, 13	550	562
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	110	120
Hudson Tr...	500,000	4	S	July 1, 13	130	140
Kings Co...	500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 13	530	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	165	170
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	115	130
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	380	400
Mt. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	145	155
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	130	140
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 13	600	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,13	990	1015
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Oct 1, 13	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,13	410	415
Union	1,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 13	360	370
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	430	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 13	1075	1090
Wash'ton Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	350	375

b—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	18
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	55	65
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 11

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 11	1,887,351
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 4	1,727,659
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1912	2,770,817
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	67,811,137
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	101,412,599

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 11	$8,179,500
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 4	7,415,500
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1912	10,522,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	394,501,920
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	565,744,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ¶Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 11, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139⅞	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	125	125	125	125	197	— ⅞	125	130	50
---	---	24⅝	Oct. 2	19⅝	Sep. 11	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	23½	25⅝	22	22	..	..	21¾	22	19,400
---	---	8	Oct. 1	5½	July 9	17,221,600	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	6¾	8	.....
92⅜	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	28⅝	29	.....
63⅝	54½	57	Jan. 3	41¾	Sep. 5	18,330,000	July 15, '13	1¼	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	17	17	17	17	17	— ⅞	29	29½	.....
104¾	98	99	Jan. 2	92	Sep. 30	27,112,700	July 15, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co.	100	75	75¾	74½	75	70¾	— ⅛	75	75½	.....
77	46½	50¼	Jan. 2	19⅝	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	44	44⅞	44	44⅛	59	— 1	42½	44	300
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	70	Aug. 14	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	92	92	92	92	100	— ⅛	88	92	225
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	90	June 7	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	24½	24½	23½	23½	71½	— 1½	23¼	23⅞	1,280
160	130	136⅜	Jan. 6	128	June 10	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	75	.....
47⅜	11½	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	Am. Brk. S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	88½	93	.....
126⅞	90¾	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co.	100	33	35½	33	33⅜	132⅝	.....	130	134½	.....
63⅝	49¾	50⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	43¾	45¼	43⅜	42¼	42¼	.....	60	43	1,900
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	94⅞	95¼	93½	94	124	— 1⅞	93½	94	5,270
60¼	30⅜	48⅜	Jan. 6	33¼	July 2	16,264,700	.....	..	..	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	43¾	43⅝	42¼	42¼	60	— 2¼	42½	43	1,900
84¾	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities	100	116	116	115	115	118¾	— 1⅝	114	116	400
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3½	SA	American Cities pf.	100	36½	36½	36	36	103¾	— 1⅝	36	37½	400
94	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	65	65	64⅜	64⅝	76⅜	+ ¾	64¼	65	300
114	108¾	100¼	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	100	.....
69¼	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,257,100	June 1, '11	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	84	84	84	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....
99¼	95	98	May 6	92¼	Sep. 2	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	Q	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	102	102	100¾	100¾	.....	.....	100	102	40
220	160	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	41	41	37⅞	39	56½	— 2¼	38½	40	8,400
7¼	3	5½	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Express Co.	100	93	95	93	95	92½	— 1	92½	96½	214
84	20	28¾	Feb. 10	15⅞	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	120	120	120	120	196	+ i	117	119½	170
30¾	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	10,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	6½	..	4	4½	.....
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	6⅞	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	20¾	20⅞	20	20	29½	— ⅞	19¼	21¼	300
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	20½	June 10	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	23	23	21⅜	21⅜	22½	— 1¼	21½	22	3,560
47¼	31⅝	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1½	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	14½	..	8½	9½	.....
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive	100	24¼	24½	22½	22¾	37½	— 4⅝	21	22½	500
19¼	4¾	13	Jan. 3	5⅜	Oct. 6	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Locomotive pf.	100	30½	30½	29½	30¼	43	+ ¼	30	31	1,500
69¼	42	61⅛	Jan. 3	45	Oct. 3	8,858,000	May 2, '13	2½	SA	American Malt Corporation	100	98¾	98¼	94	94½	.....	.....	94	96	800
91	66½	74¾	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Malt Corpor'n pf.	100	6⅝	6⅞	5¾	5¾	16	— ⅜	5⅝	6¼	308
109¾	102¾	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	65	..	44	45	.....
89¼	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	65⅝	65⅝	63	63½	85¾	— 2⅝	63½	63¾	15,250
123¾	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	100⅝	100⅝	99¾	99¾	105	— ⅞	99¼	100	700
105	10	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,300	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	..	..	..	83	86½	..	81¾	83	.....
44¾	26	40¼	Feb. 3	25	June 9	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	164	190	..	156	165	.....
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	100	100	100	100	103¾	— ¼	99	103	300
124	115½	116¾	Jan. 28	110¼	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	27¼	27¾	27	27	43	..	26½	28	400
78	66	66¼	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	110	110	109	109¼	126½	— ⅞	108¼	109	1,900
140¼	137¾	140	Jan. 9	120¾	Oct. 11	344,596,500	July 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	122¾	+ ⅜	113½	115	100
324½	241⅞	294¾	Jan. 29	200	June 6	40,242,400	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	..	..	..	62	69	..	56¾	63	.....
109	102	106	Apr. 29	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	125¾	126¼	120¾	120¾	145½	— 5⅝	120¾	121½	18,495
106⅜	102¾	108¼	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,686,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	236½	236½	224¾	230	275	— 9½	222¾	230	2,110
99¼	97½	99	Jan. 4	95	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
31	18	23½	Sep. 27	16⅛	June 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Water Works pf.	100	101	101	100	100	105	— i	100¼	101	300
94¼	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	40,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
41⅜	25¼	32¾	Jan. 2	16	Aug. 7	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	22	22	21	21	29¾	— 2½	20	21½	400
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅞	June 10	108,312,500	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	81¼	81¼	80¾	80¾	89¼	— 2¼	79	81½	600
127½	105½	120	Jan. 2	75	Sep. 23	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Mop. Min. Co.	25	16½	16½	16½	16½	38½	— ¾	15½	16¾	600
47	41½	43¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	36½	36½	34⅝	34½	44½	— 2	34⅝	34½	9,450
111⅜	103¼	106¾	Jan. 6	92¾	June 12	194,461,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	75	75	75	75	126¾	— 4	75	81	300
104¾	102¾	102¼	Jan. 28	96	July 9	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atchison, Topka & S. F.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	90½	92	.....
148¾	130¾	153⅜	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,700	July 10, '13	3½	SA	Atch, Topka & S. F. pf.	100	93¾	94⅛	93⅜	93½	100¼	— ⅝	93⅜	93½	15,500
60¾	49	53¼	Jan. 8	42	June 10	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	99½	99½	99	99½	102¾	+ ¼	98¾	99¼	754
108¾	102¾	105¾	Jan. 6	100¼	June 25	20,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	119½	119½	117⅜	117⅝	141¾	— 2⅝	116	117	400
111¾	101¼	106¾	Jan. 22	90¾	June 10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	88	.....
91	86¼	88	Jan. 10	77¼	June 18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	94	94¼	93¾	94	105	— ¾	103⅝	104	.....
2⅞	1⅞	2⅜	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,989	Dec. 31, '07	12½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80	80	79¾	80	107¾	— 1½	93¾	80	2,920
51⅞	27¼	41½	Jan. 9	23	June 10	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	..	87½	— 1½	76	80	617
80	56½	74	Aug. 12	62¼	June 10	14,068,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¼	1½	.....
94½	76⅜	92¾	May 26	83¾	June 10	56,862,064	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	82½	82½	80	80½	48¼	— 2½	30½	81½	3,400
149	137½	137¾	Jan. 27	121	June 10	17,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	71	71	70	70	77	— 1½	69¾	70	900
111¾	7⅞	8⅜	Mar. 18	6¼	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	87¾	87¾	86¾	86⅝	90⅜	— 1⅝	88¾	87	6,100
119¼	105	116	Jan. 30	100½	June 9	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec.Co	100	122	122	122	122	144⅝	— 4	122	125	100
40⅛	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,047,200	Sep. 2, '13	¾	Q	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	8⅝	— ⅛	7¼	7⅝	400
72¼	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	16⅜	July 23	14,483,800	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	108	115	..	103	113½	.....
93½	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 23	12,180,700	June 2, '13	1¼	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	21¼	21¾	19	19	68¾	— 2	19¼	20	.....
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 13	58½	May 13	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	54½	54½	51⅞	51⅞	93¾	— 3½	51½	53	.....
283	226½	266¾	Jan. 2	208½	July 9	199,998,300	.....	..	..	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	53½	.....	.....
---	---	239	Apr. 17	203	July 9	.....	.....	..	..	Canadian Pacific	100	233	233⅞	228¾	229	263	— 5½	228¾	229¼	75,125
101¼	99⅞	103⅝	Feb. 6	95¼	Oct. 8	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	C. P. sub. rcts. 4th inst. pd.	..	229¾	230⅞	227⅝	227⅞	..	..	224¾	226¼	1,200
---	---	88	Sep. 25	87	Sep. 25	5,125,000	July 15, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	96⅞	96⅞	95¾	96¼	..	..	94	96	.....
83⅜	16½	30¼	Feb. 17	17	June 10	39,587,400	.....	..	..	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	95¼	..	— 2¼	..	..	.....
100¾	80	97¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co.	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	67¾	33¾	21	21½	1,200
95⅝	305	305	362	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,416,800	Aug. 1, '13	2	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼	98	— 1½	90¾	92	4,020
121⅛	114½	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Oct. 8, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	64¾	47	200
85⅝	68¼	90	Jan. 2	51½	July 11	62,793,700	Sep. 15, '10	2	Q	Central of New Jersey pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	93½	94	.....
24¾	17	18	Jan. 2	7¾	July 9	19,337,700	Feb. 15, '10	2	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	104	104	104	104	315	380	295	320	.....
40	25	25¾	Feb. 25	17¼	Aug. 21	19,487,000	Jan. 16, '11	2	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	58	58	56¾	56¾	82¾	— 1⅝	103	105	10
20⅜	15⅝	17⅝	Jan. 9	10⅛	June 4	45,155,200	.....	..	..	Chicago & Alton	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	56¼	56½	8,120
39½	30¼	35	Jan. 9	23	June 10	40,996,400	.....	..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	25	25	25	25	98	..	10½	20	.....
117⅝	89⅝	116¼	Jan. 9	98⅝	June 10	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago Great Western	100	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	17⅝	— 1	12	12¼	100
146	131½	138	Jan. 30	131¾	Sep. 18	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28½	28½	26¼	26⅞	33	— 2¼	26½	26⅞	2,500
145	134½	138	Jan. 2	125¼	June 10	120,127,100	Oct. 1, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	109¼	109¾	107½	108	111¾	— 2	101½	102	2,500
198	188	188	Mar. 3	181	May 23	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	3	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	134⅞	134⅞	134	134	144	— ¾	134	135¾	17,185
144	126	125	Mar. 8	119½	Aug. 23	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	128½	128¾	128½	128½	141¾	— ¾	124	135¾	652
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	135	Sep. 24	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	181	..	..	128	128½	711
118	107¾	116½	Jan. 22	103	June 10	11,146,500	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	120	..	..	118	125	.....
170	139	142¾	Jan. 10	126¾	June 11	71,963,800	Aug. 9, '13	3½	SA	Chino Copper	100	..	..	..	135	..	..	130	135	.....
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	50	41¼	41¼	39⅛	39⅜	42	— 2¼	39¼	39½	28,600
92¼	75⅛	87	Jan. 21	75⅝	July 24	41,380,400	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	37	..	..	36½	46	.....
70⅞	66	69	Apr. 7	66	June 7	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	28½	29	28	28	41½	— ¾	27¾	28	925
138⅜	128⅞	132⅝	Jan. 7	127	June 9	56,906,700	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	80½	82	.....
88	69	76⅞	Jan. 2	65¼	Sep. 29	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Colorado Southern	100	29	29	29	29	39½	..	28	29	20
112	105	105¾	Jan. 2	97½	June 10	8,250,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	66	.....
---	---	45⅜	Jan. 2	27	June 10	43,913,500	.....	..	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	63¾	..	..	64	66	.....
26	15⅜	19⅜	Jan. 2	12½	June 4	42,688,900	.....	..	..	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	55	70	.....
90¼	62⅜	78¼	Feb. 4	51	July 18	31,904,900	Aug. 30, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	..	..	..	102¾	..	..	..	..	.....
---	---	3.50	Oct. 10	0.75	Oct. 3	.....	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	132	132	129	129	146	— 3¼	128½	130	1,700
104	99	99¾	Jan. 2	85	June 18	8,711,800	July 20, '13	2	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	104½	104¾	9⅛	9⅛	15⅞	— 1	9¼	9¼	5,765
---	---	*170	Jan. 2	85	Jan. 14	18,738,000	July 20, '13	3	SA	Mexican Petroleum pf.	100	66¾	66¾	65	65	85¾	— 1¼	64½	66½	425
30¼	28½	26¼	Jan. 2	20⅝	June 10	3,733,795	Aug. 15, '13	50c	Q	Mexican Petroleum pf. new	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
27½	18½	23¾	Jan. 2	12	June 10	11,331,900	July 15, '04	2½	..	Michigan Central	100	..	..	..	74	..	..	65	86	.....
51½	44⅞	47	Jan. 2	26	32	June 12	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	22½	23	22¼	22¾	27½	— ⅛	22¾	100
154½	129	142¾	Jan. 9	115¼	June 11	25,206,800	Jan. 15, '10	2½	SA	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	14½	14½	14½	14½	26	— ⅜	14½	16	1,800
158	146	145	Apr. 8	133	June 11	12,903,400	Apr. 15, '10	3½	SA	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	..	..	..	36	50½	..	14½	16	50
88¾	84	83½	Mar. 5	81	June 10	11,160,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	100	133	133	131½	132½	142½	— 1½	131¾	132½	470
81⅝	25½	29¼	Jan. 7	18⅝	June 10	62,300,300	.....	..	..	M., St.P. &S.S.M.leased line	100	70	70	70	144	..	..	140	148	.....
66	57¾	64½	Apr. 11	52	June 10	1,000,000	May 10, '13	2	SA	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	100	21¾	21¾	19½	19½	28½	— 1⅝	19½	19¾	2,900
47⅝	35	43⅜	Jan. 9	25¼	June 10	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	100	20½	20½	18¾	19	44½	— ¾	18¾	19	6,700
175⅛	175	*161	June	3	*161	June 3	15,000,000	.....	..	Missouri Pacific	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	64½	.....
180	160¾	170	Jan. 14	132½	June 9	15,818,900	Aug. 15, '13	3½	SA	Morris & Essex	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	135	.....
161	114	130	Sep. 18	104	June 11	29,236,000	July 15, '13	3½	SA	NASH., CHAT. & ST. L.	100	135	135	135	135	180	— 5	134	140	100
131	122	124¾	Jan. 8	116	June 4	24,804,500	Aug. 30, '13	1¾	Q	National Biscuit Co.	100	120½	122	120	120	136½	— 3½	120¼	123	1,060
26	12¾	19¼	Jan. 30	9	June 5	15,591,800	July 15, '05	1¾	Q	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	118	118	118	118	124	— 1½	116½	120	250
95½	88	92¼	Jan. 30	75	May 29	15,546,600	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Nat. Enamel & Stamp. Co.	100	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	28¼	— 2½	11	13	100
110¾	105¾	107¾	Oct.	4	102¼	June 10	20,655,400	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Nat. Enamel & S. Co. pf.	100	73¼	73¼	70½	73¼	93⅝	— 2¾	70	510
71	62¾	59	Mar. 3	35	July 25	24,367,600	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	National Lead Co.	100	45	45	44¼	44¾	65	— ¾	41¼	44¾	610
36⅞	26⅜	27½	Jan. 2	13	July 17	28,381,000	Jan. 15, '13	3½	..	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	100	106	106	106¼	106¼	110	— 2½	104	104¾	510
24½	18¼	20	Jan. 2	13	June 10	9,997,285	July 15, '13	1¼	Q	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	85	105	— 2	103	108	400
85	50	82½	Jan. 8	56	June 10	10,000,000	Sep. 18, '13	1½	Q	Nevada Con. Copper Co.	100	99	99	98	98	139	— 1⅝	98	99	1,100
121½	106⅜	109¾	Jan. 30	93¾	Sep. 3	224,785,300	Sep. 18, '13	1½	Q	New York Air Brake	100	16½	16½	15½	15⅝	27⅞	— 1⅛	15½	15⅝	4,300
61½	53	58¾	Jan. 15	51	July 12	14,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1¼	Q	New York Central	100	95	95½	94½	94⅞	115	— ⅝	94⅝	94⅞	11,120
106	101¼	*102	Jan. 2	*102	Jan. 24	3,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	4	SA	New York, Chi. & St. L.	100	54	54	54	54	50½	— 1	53	58	100
400	350½	365	May	28	365	May 28	3,638,

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SILK BARGAIN HOUSE,
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SILKS AND RIBBONS.
CHAS. SCHOOLHOUSE & SON,
242 AND 250 FOURTH AVE.

RALPH WILSON,
22 EAST 33D ST.

SUSPENDERS & BELTS.
MAKEGOOD MFG. CO., Walker, Cor. Church.
Our Holiday Goods are worthy of your inspection.

TAGS, LABELS, PIN TICKETS
Salisbury Mfg Co., 817 B'way, 1,658 Stuy.
Metal Edge Tags and Cards a Specialty

TOYS & SOUVENIRS.
HABER BROS., 369 Broadway.
CARNIVAL AND PREMIUM GOODS.

TYPEWRITERS.
All makes, repaired, sold. $10 to $65.
EAGLE CO., 28 Duane St. & 147 E. 23d.

UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS.
ARTHUR W WARE & CO.,
41 and 43 EAST 20TH ST.

VELVETS.
Some of our Velvets sell at over $10 a yard. We have many others at lower prices
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., INC.,
Phone 9390 Mad. Sq. 395 Fourth Av., N. Y.

VEILINGS, CHIFFONS, AND NETTINGS.
Oppenheim, Stern & Hacker, 4 W. 16th St.
Write for goods on approval or samples.

WAISTS, UNDERMUSLINS, LINGERIE.
OSCAR D. ROSE & CO.,
151 West 30th St.

BALCON FRENCH WAIST.
Modish Materials. 12 West 27th St.

WASH SUITS, BLOUSES, SHIRTS.
COMPLETE LINES FOR BOYS.
Klinger & Bach, 737 Broadway.

WATCHES.
Ingersoll and Ingersoll-Trenton Watches.
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 Fourth Ave.

WINDOW SHADES AND AWNINGS.
F. J. KLOSS, 248 Canal St., at Centre.
Sphinx Noiseless Window Awnings our specialty

WOVEN LABELS.
E. H. KLUGE WEAVING CO.,
33-39 W 34TH ST. Tel. Bryant 1307.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, FANNIE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fannie King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Cardozo & Engelhard, Room 1601, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of October, 1913.

CHARLES K. BERWIN,
N. A. BERWIN,
Executors.

CARDOZO & ENGELHARD, Attorneys, for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

Readers of The Times who are unable to secure copies at any newsstand are requested to send prompt notification of this failure to the Circulation Department of The New York Times.—Adv.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

School Vocational Bureau.

The Board of Education in Detroit is solving the problem of labor shortage which confronts garment manufacturers and other concerns employing young women. A department of vocational guidance has recently been established to find proper employment for pupils when leaving the schools. Simultaneously with the Bureau's establishment scores of letters were received from manufacturers and department stores inquiring for girls who desired to devote all or part of their time to business. Several hundred young women have thus secured positions, but the inquiries steadily continue. One of the leading women's clubs investigates the factories and stores from which applications come. Records concerning all girls thus provided with positions will be kept for two years, for the future guidance of the directors of the Vocational Bureau.

Zimmer Tobacco Scarce.

There is a steady demand noted in the local tobacco market for Zimmer Spanish, but, with the exception of a single firm which has a good-sized stock of the 1911 crop, no Zimmers are available. Only small quantities of the new Wisconsin tobacco have yet arrived, because packers have not finished sampling, which operation has been delayed because of the unusually large quantity of musty tobacco found in the 1912 crop. Connecticut broadleaf stocks here are limited to small amounts of dark and medium wrappers. The bulk of the seconds, used for binder purposes, have already been disposed of. Leading Sumatra importers report only a routine business. Importers of Havana tobacco report considerable inquiry for their leaf, but few sales, as little of the new crop has arrived in New York and the last of the old crop has moved out of the market.

Duplicate Orders Coming.

Satisfactory duplicates for Spring piece goods were reported last week by a number of local selling agents. Both woolen and worsted fabrics are being taken up, which now leads sellers to believe that they will book a satisfactory volume of Spring business regardless of the impressions received earlier in the season. The reorder business for woolens is mostly confined to novelty fabrics, and is coming from sections where good initial bookings were received. One of the prominent selling agents said Saturday that the worsted business would be satisfactory beyond a doubt.

Shipment of Chestnuts In Bulk.

What is said to be the first shipment of chestnuts in bulk in a box car arrived here last week from Tennessee. On account of the warm weather, there was considerable risk in sending them in this way, but the shipper hit upon a novel plan of safeguarding his goods. Two men were employed to shovel the nuts around while the car was en route in order to prevent their becoming heated. The idea was evidently a success, because an experienced dealer who examined the lot on arrival reported that the nuts were cool and in perfect condition.

Shoes Advertised In "Movies."

A shoe dealer in Chicago whose patronage is derived largely from the immediate neighborhood has found that his most profitable form of advertising is upon slides exhibited in moving picture theatres. Two shows in the neighborhood give five performances a day and attract about 20,000 people each week. The slides, which exhibit only the latest styles, are changed several times each mon'h, and the store manager says that he can trace direct results from his "movie" advertising every day in the week.

Easy Way to Educate Customers.

At a recent meeting of the Rochester Retail Shoe Dealers' Association, one dealer told of his success in selling higher-priced shoes than the customer had been wearing by placing a $3.50 shoe on one foot and a $5 shoe of a similar style on the other foot. The customer was plainly told of the two prices and was left to decide the matter. He usually made the right decision, that is, from the dealer's point of view, and seldom went back to buying shoes of lower price.

Egg Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Twenty-one million dozen eggs were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1913, against 1,500,000 dozen ten years ago and 143,000 dozen twenty years ago. The eggs go practically to all parts of the world, but the bulk to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Central America. The imports for the fiscal year 1913 were: Eggs in the natural state, 1,271,765 dozen; yolks, 227,457 pounds, and dried eggs, 20,284 pounds.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained protests by W. & J. Sloane regarding the classification, under the Tariff act of 1909, of velvets returned for duty by Collector Mitchel as woven fabrics composed in chief value of silk, yarn dyed, not weighted, at rates according to the percentage of silk, under Paragraph 396. The importers claimed duty at $1.50 a pound under the same paragraph, as velvets and other pile fabrics weighing not less than five and three-quarter ounces per square yard.

The board decided that W. E. Brown & Co., New York, failed to submit proof in a contention, claiming allowance for the non-importation of ochre in casks. Duty was exacted on twenty-five casks, which the importers asserted had been damaged by water before entry. The protestants also asserted that the customs authorities failed to allow for an excessive absorption of sea water in the balance of the importation. The decision held that no rule of law allowed the board to assume that the invoice weight was correct, as against the return of the official weigher, merely upon the ground that some absorption had taken place without any proofs as to the amount. A similar protest by F. A. Reichard also was overruled.

A. Klipstein & Co. was sustained in a controversy relating to merchandise assessed as medicinal magnesia at 7 cents a pound under Paragraph 31, Act of 1909. The importers asked for a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 3, as a chemical compound. Judge McClelland stated that a recent decision of the board finding against the claim of the importers was made in error and must be set aside.

LINOLEUM TRADE EXPANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Tremendous increases in the production of the oil-cloth and linoleum industry in the United States are disclosed in a bulletin soon to be issued by the Census Bureau. The last figures represented are for the year 1909, when the value of products was more than five times those of 1869, while the number of wage-earners increased 268.6 per cent. between these years.

In the decade 1899-1909, products and cost of material more than doubled, the number of wage-earners increased 61 per cent., and the amount paid in wages was 73.5 per cent. more. The aggregate vaue of products in 1909 was $23,339,022, two-thirds of which, or $15,550,101, represented the cost of materials.

New Jersey was the leading State in the industry in 1909, reporting 40.8 per cent. of the total wage-earners and 43.5 per cent. of the total value of products. Pennsylvania ranked second. New York ranked third, reporting 15.1 per cent. of the total value of products and 21.2 per cent. of the total wage-earners.

The number of persons engaged in the industry in the year named was 5,557.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Filenes, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Horan, petticoats; H. H. Ellis, hosiery; Mr. Silberman, skirts; P. M. Spear, children's, misses' coats, misses' skirts; C. O. Cooper, misses', ladies' coats, costumes; H. Levy, petticoats, corsets, muslin underwear; A. C. Smith, children's dresses; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; Mr. Toby, representing; Mr. Rivers, veilings, ruchings, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.

Cain, Sloan & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; P. L. Sloan, dry goods; 45 E. 17th; Hoffman House.

Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. H. Naghel, dress goods, cloths, silks; 15 E. 26th; Latham.

Carleton, Ferguson, Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; A. K. Miller, mfg. dept.; 358 Broadway.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. Guthman, ladies', misses', children's cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; C. W. Knoepfel, sporting goods, auto supplies, sweaters; 225 4th Av.

Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; A. Silverman, cloaks; 7 W. 22d.

Phillipsborn & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenthal, waists, children's dresses, boys' clothing, girls' coats, for Spring; 132 W. 21st.

Frank D. G. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; D. B. Long, coats, suits, waists, children's wear; Breslin.

Goldsberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, suits, coats, dresses; 15 W. 20th.

Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Jones, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos; 31 Union Square.

Potlitzer Bros., St. Joseph, Mo.; G. Potlitzer, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 15 East 20th.

Bernheimer Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats; 7 West 22d.

Davison, Paxton, Stokes Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. V. Welborn, ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.

Byrne-Hammer Dry Goods Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. T. Byrne, manufacturing department; duck coats, overalls, work shirts; 51 Leonard.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Jones, petticoats, muslin underwear, kimonos; 31 Union Square.

Becker, Ryan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Ryan, cloaks, suits; York.

Dwyer, W. J., Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Dwyer, suits, furs, waists; Albemarle.

Wasson, H. P., Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Hunter, white wash goods, linens, domestics; 71 West 23d; Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. R. Brownlee, curtains, upholstery goods; 72 Leonard.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; Miss L. Bernard, ready-to-wear, 438 Broadway.

Greenwood-Atkinson-Armstrong Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. A. McDonald, manufacturers uniforms, regalia; 26 East 17th.

SPORT COATS, SUITS, AND COATS AT LOW PRICES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. J. POLLACK, 36 WEST 25TH ST.

CONTRACTORS.—We are now looking at Spring samples of silk, serge and wash dresses. D. Friedmann & Co., 40 East 20th St.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
Jobbers and buyers. Jobs always on hand. Schwartz Bros., 3 East 17th St., City.

LOFT.—20x60: suitable light mfg. Rent reasonable, 133 W. 22d St.

AUCTION SALES

Furniture—Rugs—Art. | **Furniture—Rugs—Art**

ON VIEW TO-DAY, 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Estate of the Late Mary L. S. Parsons

The Furniture, Art Objects

and Complete Appointments, Carriages, Automobiles, &c., &c.,

At RIVERSIDE DRIVE

South Corner of 90th St., New York City.

THE SALE BY AUCTION

COMMENCES TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) at 10:30 A. M.

By order of { Noah H. Swayne, Francis B. Swayne, } Executors. Ver Planck, Prince & Flanders, Attorneys for Executors, 149 B'way.

FOR CARDS OF ADMISSION TO VIEW, apply Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th St.

The Sale will be conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Merchandise.

David W. Biow & Co.

Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
To-day, Monday, October 13, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Very High-Class Offering of
Men's, Youths' and Children's

CLOTHING

Consisting of Men's & Youths' Suits, Trousers, Overcoats,
Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits,
Reefers, Overcoats, Knee Pants.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
October 14th and 15th,
AT 10 O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
By Order of
THE AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.,
1,721 Pieces
Men's and Women's Wear,

From all departments, Worsteds, Serges, Overcoatings, Cloakings, etc., etc. New, desirable goods for present wants.
Terms: Net cash, 30 days approved credit.
BUBLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. and 337-341 Canal St., N.Y.

Merchandise

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell To-morrow, Tuesday,
Oct. 14th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at
72 BOWERY, near Canal St., New York,
for convenience of sale,
$20,000 Most Elaborate High-grade Stock of

DIAMONDS,

GOLD JEWELRY,
Watches, Silverware and Cut Glass,
Including stock of EDWARD W. WINANS, Catskill, N. Y., beautiful stock up-to-date design diamonds, large line 14-kt. jewelry, gold and gold-filled watches, all in Waltham and Elgin movements; large line gold-filled jewelry, sterling silverware, parlor and mantle clocks. Auctioneers' Office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Phone 1056 Spring.

Special peremptory sale $20,000 stock of a manufacturer of hand-embroidered and hand-made
Ladies' Underwear,
1,000 Hand-Embroidered Robes,
500 Hand-Embroidered Dresses,

Lace Collars, Yokes, Medallions, 100 doz. Hand-made Bags, Ladies' Waists, 5,000 yards Silks, Lingerie and Linen, D. M. C. Cotton, Spool Cotton and Notions.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
Sells To-morrow, TUESDAY, Oct. 14,
At 10:30 A. M. at 23 Walker St.
The above stock.
Tel. 2438 Franklin.

$40,000 VALUATION—High-Grade, Custom-Made

CLOTHING

Superb Mahogany Fixtures Costing $6,500.
MAX SCHWARTZ, Auctioneer,
Will Sell TO-DAY, Monday, Oct. 13,
at 10:30 a. m., on premises, 83 Canal St., New York,
an extraordinarily large stock of above. Auctioneer's office, 834 Brooms St. Telephone Orchard 7454.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:08 | Sun sets..5:25 | Moon sets..4:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:17	6:33	12:05	12:32
Governors Island	6:45	7:00	12:45	1:08
Hell Gate	8:35	8:50	2:25	2:48

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 12.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 4.
SS Frankfurt, Bremen, Sept. 30.
SS Vasari, Barbados, Oct. 6.
SS Schildturn, Philadelphia, Oct. 11.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, Oct. 5.
SS Amanda, Calbarien, Oct.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 9.
SS Mendoza, Naples, Sept. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 4
Minnewaska	London	Oct. 5
Lux	Santander	Sept. 30
Jan Van Nassau	St. Marc	Oct. 6
Borinquen	San Juan	Oct. 8
Vigilancia	Nassau	Oct. 9
Suriname	Puerto Barrios	Oct. 6
San Juan	San Juan	Oct. 8
Prinz Sigismund	Inagua	Oct. 9
Antilla	Progreso	Oct. 7
Antilles	New Orleans	Oct. 8
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 7
Huron	Jacksonville	Oct. 10
Flylas	Barbados	Oct. 5
Tenadores	Kingston	Oct. 9

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Oct. 7
Oscar II	Christiansand	Oct. 4
Madonna	Horta	Oct. 5
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Oct. 4
Ivernia	Naples	Oct. 2
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 2
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 11
Emil L. Boas	Kingston	Oct. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 11
El Monte	Galveston	Oct. 8
Kroonland	Antwerp	Oct. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	Oct. 8
Caronia	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Ancona	Palermo	Oct. 2
Benedict	Para	Oct. 2
Bedebrun	Las Palmas	Oct. 1
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 9
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 12
Comal	Mobile	Oct. 8
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Kingston, Jamaica	———	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Lusitania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Strathroy, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Talisman, Calbarien	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close at 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS George Washington, at Bremen, Oct. 12.
SS Bremen, at Bremen, Oct. 12.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, Oct. 12.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, Oct. 12.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, Oct. 11.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, Oct. 11.
SS California, from Moville, Oct. 11.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 13, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; 5 P. M. Oct. 15, SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and 5 P. M. Oct. 20, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Argentina.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 14, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 23, SS Ivernia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 13, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 20, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 16, SS C. F. Tietgen.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 17, SS Barbarossa.

By Narconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 12.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 1,200 miles E. at noon; due 14th, 7 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 222 miles E. at noon; due 13th, 8 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Caronia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,016 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 15th, 8 A. M. Cunard Line.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 700 miles E. at 5:30 A. M.; due 14th, 8 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 193 miles E. at 11:30 A. M.; due 13th, 8 A. M. Holland America Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Carmania, New York to Liverpool, was 101 miles W. at noon; due Queenstown 13th, 2 A. M. Cunard Line.

BROW HEAD.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York to Bremen, was 180 miles W. at 12:16 P. M.; due Plymouth 13th, 6:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Tenadores, Port Limon to New York, was 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Minnesotan, Puerto Mexico to New York, passed Sand Key at 11:51 A. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 310 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 164 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 183 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 228 miles S. at noon.
SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 183 miles S. at noon.
SS Rescue, Key West to New York, was 95 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Key West to New York, was 95 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 5 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Suriname, Belize to New York, was 120 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia.....Oct. 13
*Jawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura....Oct. 16
Japan, Korea, China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....Oct. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Oct. 16
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India.....Oct. 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Hongkong Maru.....Oct. 19
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru.....Oct. 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan.....Oct. 23
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for China and Japan (via San Francisco)—Korea..Oct. 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Antilochas...Oct. 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Oct. 24

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Nagasaki, Sept. 22; Kobe, Sept. 23, and Yokohama, Sept. 24—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Awa, were dispatched east at 8:45 A. M. Oct. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 13.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Auckland, Sept. 15; Melbourne, Sept. 19; Sydney, Sept. 20, and Honolulu, Oct. 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east at 7:20 P. M. Oct. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 14.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE SARAH A. JENKS BURNED

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A fire which is believed to have been started by the careless handling of a cigarette or match caused a damage of $50,000 to the freight and passenger steamer Sarah A. Jenks, tied up at her wharf here, and also held up traffic on the New York Central for an hour.

The Sarah A. Jenks is about 150 feet long and makes daily runs between this village and Manhattan, Sundays and holidays excepted. There were no passengers aboard to-night and only a few of the crew when the fire was discovered. Just how it started will be made the subject of an investigation. It spread quickly and soon the flames enveloped the upper part of the vessel, which was finally floated away from the dock, but the firemen did not get control before the vessel was ruined. It is believed that one of the deck hands threw a lighted match or cigarette into some rubbish and thus the fire started

ROADS ASK MORE PARCEL POST PAY

Chairman Peters of Mail Committee Tells Postmaster General Situation Is Serious.

LONG WAIT FOR A REPLY

Were Underpaid Even Before Parcel Post and Increased Weight Rule Were Introduced, He Says.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, as Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail, representing the 264 principal railroads of the country, sent to Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson yesterday a letter in which he argues for a proper compensation for the railroads for carrying the parcel post.

Reports from all parts of the United States have shown how great has been the increase of the parcel post business since the maximum package weight was raised to twenty pounds, and there have been many complaints that the business was so large as to embarrass the railroads and to cause congestion in the mail service.

In his letter Mr. Peters says:

Under date of Aug. 19 you advised us that you were giving careful consideration to the matter of proper compensation to the railroad companies for carrying the additional parcel post mail, and that you would inform us of the result as soon as a conclusion was reached. We gave you, under date of Aug. 29, additional information and argument in support of our position. As yet we have had no advice from you as to the result of your consideration of this question, although we have noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 1 a telegram from Washington, reporting an interview with you concerning the appeal that our committee had made to you for better treatment of the railroads. In this interview you are reported as saying:

"I am perfectly willing to be convinced that the railroads are being treated unfairly if they can produce convincing evidence. But it is a surprising thing to me that if the railroads believe they are losing money in their mail-carrying service they should be constantly seeking new mail-carrying business."

I regret very much indeed that we have not been able so far to impress upon you the honesty and sincerity of our position, and the seriousness of the situation arising from the establishment of the parcel post.

Mr. Peters then suggests that perhaps Mr. Burleson is not familiar with House Document No. 105, which is a letter and report of ex-Postmaster General Hitchcock on the cost of handling the mails by the railroads, and the reply of the railroads to Mr. Hitchcock. These, he says, contain a complete analysis of the cost of the mail service to the railroads. The analysis of all the information given to Congress by the railroads "when honestly and fairly made," Mr. Peters contends, shows that the railroads are very much underpaid for carrying the mails. The analysis as printed in Document 105 attempted to show that the railroads were overpaid, a conclusion that was reached "by an unusual method for the apportionment of railroad expenses" which Mr. Peters points out has been characterized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as being "based upon theories and assumptions to which the record gives no support."

Mr. Peters then argues that the figures compiled by the Committee on Railway Mail Pay have absolutely refuted the Hitchcock document, and have shown that in 1909 the railroads were underpaid $15,000,000 a year.

Mr. Peters adds:

Now, if the railroads were underpaid in 1909, it cannot possibly be said that we are amply compensated for the service performed in the handling of the mails at the present time, when the mails include the great additional weight of the parcel post, still further enlarged by your order increasing the weight limit in the first two zones. No more convincing evidence is needed than the fact that the weight of several hundred million parcels a year has been added to a service that was already inadequately paid for.

Since 1909 the operating expenses of the railroads have been greatly increased by the increased cost of labor and material, by increased expenses arising from laws and regulations adopted by Congress, by the various State Legislatures, and the Interstate Commerce and State Public Service Commissions. Postal cars must be built of steel and equipped with all modern conveniences for the comfort of the postal clerks. Full crew laws, hours of service laws, all have added to the expenses. In addition to this the corporation tax law has further added to the burdens of the railroads. Yet no effort has been made on the part of the Post Office Department to help the railroads to get fair play in the matter of compensation for the great service performed by them in handling the mails.

Mr. Peters then asks Mr. Burleson to read the testimony presented to the Joint Congressional Committee, relating to the whole question at issue.

"We are sure," he adds, "that if you would do so, you would very promptly realize that the railroads have produced most convincing evidence that they have been most unfairly treated during the last twelve years, having suffered during that time many reductions in pay, with a constant increase in the work to be performed."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

D. KAPLAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Kaplan and Frank Levin, who compose the firm of D. Kaplan & Co., manufacturers of waists and dresses, at 36 East Twentieth Street, by these creditors: Samuel Eiseman & Co., $500; Rudolph Saenzer & Co., $75, and E. Harris, $74. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and made preferential payments, $3,000. The business was started on Jan. 1, 1907.

CLEMENS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 1 against the Clemens Construction Company, in the building business at 2,401 First Avenue. It was said that Bertha F. Wieman, an unsecured creditor, bought up the claims of all the creditors, both secured and unsecured, and creditors have received in cash at least 25 per cent.

LONG & CAMPER.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on Oct. 2, by Long & Camper, tailors, at 12 West Fortieth Street. The assets are to be turned over to Charles W. Finkenauer, as trustee, who will continue the business and divide the profits among the creditors pro rata.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andreae, Otto—E. Charles, $286.
Araldo, Peter, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $2,000.
Cavagnaro, Charles, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $2,000.
De Charirey, Albert—W. E. Corne, $315.
Kenworthy, Richard—H. Borchers, $288.
Lawlor, Louis, and Hugh Dougherty—People, &c., $500.
Neal, Roswell A.—Arthur M. Rosenburg Co., $106.
Lewen, Henry L.—T. J. Fanning, $297.
O'Neill, Mary, and John S., trustee—J. M. Lowenstein, $6,951.
Oxenhirt, William—M. A. Hoffman et al., $526.
Rayner, Robert L.—B. G. Lewis, $1,807.
Richmond, Samuel—Paterno Construction Co., $263.
Schollenberg, Robert S.—John Williams, Inc., $491.
Schroeder, Millie L.—A. Buchsbaum Co., $631.
Smith, Harry F., and William M. Reiber—C. O. Hall, $257.
Woodruff, Franklin—H. Spear et al., $449.
Williams, John—John J. Daly Iron, Steel and Metal Co., $117.
Waterbury Co.—B. P. Donlin, $350.
Abbott Detroit Motor Co.—G. E. Rohl, $521.
George A. Fuller Co.—M. Boyle, $3,905.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

Illinois Surety Co. and Frederick Dennison—People, &c., Oct. 7, 1913, $500.
Patterson, Robert S.—Frederick Grasmuck and Bond Stanbury News—Hydrogen Furnace and Fuel Co., Jan. 17, 1912, $522.
Patterson, Robert S.—J. Jacobson, Aug. 31, 1912, $265.
Rocco, Frank—L. Blankenfield, July 10, 1913, $350.
Sinaloa Railway and Smelting Co. and Richard J. Hartman—National City Bank of New Rochelle, Dec. 30, 1904, $3,875.
Vermont Building Co.—W. B. Wills, June 20, 1913, $122.

Beans and Pumpkin Pie.

Walter E. Flanders, the millionaire automobile manufacturer, was expressing his joy at being with some old Boston friends, and as luncheon time was approaching he invited them to partake of a menu that he had been waiting for an opportunity to enjoy for ten years past.

He led the way to one of Boston's oldest hurry-up lunchrooms, and ordered a great dish of Boston baked beans and a pumpkin pie.

"Ten years," he exclaimed, "since I have enjoyed a feast as much as I have this one!"—Boston Post.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 58—Williams v. SS Thode Fagelund, &c. 57—O'Donnell v. Tugs Bismarck and Transfer No. 19. 73—McGuire v. Tugs Pat McGuirl and Media. 90—Central Vermont R R v. Tug Transfer No. 17. 93—Quigley v. Tug Eugene F. Moran. 117—McWilliams v. Tug Mahanoy. 60—Liggett & Meyers Tob Co v. SS River Meander. 61—At & Pacific Tea Co v. SS River Meander. 62—Hill Bros v. SS River Meander. 63—Lorillard v. SS River Meander. 64—Am Tobacco Co v. SS River Meander. 13—Fulton Transp Co v. McAllister. 27—Fox v. Tugs Scranton and Phoenix. 70—Howard v. Tugs Arrow and McAllister. 71—B & O RR v. Tug Eugene F. Moran, &c. 95—Red Star Tow, &c., Co, v. Tug Scranton. 96—Colyer v. Tugs T. W. Wellington and Bridgeton. 113—N Y, Sus & West Coal Co v. Tug J T Donohue. 131—E & O RR v. Phoenix Sand & G Co. 146—Bleakley v. Tug Huntington, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 31—Mosler v. Lurie. 37—Goodwin Sand and Gravel Co v. La Savoie. 42—Vacuum Engineering Co v. Dunn. 44—Matter of Sherwoods. 48—Donohue v. Boston & Maine R R. 51—Fischer v. Automobile Supply Mfg Co. 55—Barry v. Harpoon Castor Mfg Co. 57—Philadelphia & Reading Co v. Keslusky. 58—N Y, S & W R R v. Thierer. 59—N Y, S & W R R v. Thierer. 22—Matter of See. 60—Matter of Savarese.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar. 311—Obersmer v. Kass. 324—Obermeier v. Kobre. 4—Jennings v. Ridgway Co. 5—Standard T Co v. Standard F Typewriter Co. 7—Legrand v. Urbana Wine Co. 8—Berger v. Steel & Johnson Mfg Co. 9—Allen Auto S Co v. Niagara Auto Cover Co. 10—Allen Auto S Co v. Niagara Auto Cover Co. 12—Robin v. Robert Ingersoll & Brother. 13—Diamond Crystal S Co v. Worcester Salt Co. 21—Kannel R Door Co v. Revolving Door and Fixture Co. 22—Brunswick Ref Co v. Wolf, Sayer & Heller. 23—Valvoline Oil Co v. Havoline Oil Co. 24—Grab v. Wanamaker. 26—Imperial Mach Co v. Smith & McNeil. 32—Davies v. Bowes. 34—Nat Cash Register Co v. Rauch. 1—Burkan v. Van Tuyl. 59—Multiplex Display F Co v. Goldberg D F Co. 60—Multiplex Display F Co v. Goldberg D F Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy. Discharges, 18052—Saml Bercowitz. 17680—Max L Katz. 17026—A & W W Rickards. 17820—Herman Reissman. 18492—Jacob Levine. 18322—Wm Barnes. 17206—Wolf Siefert. 17752—Julius A Siegel. 18371—Henry B Lasky. 16222—Antonio Cassese. 18376—Jas Grand. 17503—Spiegler & Potitow. 17071—Rabinowich & Brown. 16983—Gladstone & Richter. Cases under objection. 18388—Robt Byars. 17083—Jacob Brown. 18058—Isaac Hochlerner. 17159—Louis Tannenbaum. 16606—Isidor Horwitz. 17513—E W Preston. 18399—Louis Solomon. 18554—David Cohen & Co. 17627—Saml Braun. 17031—Perman & Singer. 17139—H W & B D Otis. 16907—Pritchard & Hirsch. Adjourned cases. 17929—Moses Rosenfeld. 17712—Isaac L. Meyer. 14936—Cras A Moore, Jr. 17153—Saml Abramsky. 18227—Preyers & Coursen. 17228—Bernard Spatz. Involuntary cases. 18490—Petition v. Godwin D Gray. 18734—Petition v. Peoples Theatre Co. 18735—Petition v. Wilner Edelstein Am Co. Motions. In re Levinson, Siegel & Co. In re Swetov & Moskowitz. In re Abraham Goldschlag. In re Abraham L Canfield. In re Sals & Geller. In re Sarah Birnbaum. In re Tischbaum Leather Goods Co. In re Broadway Elect Novelty Co. In re Skidell & Simon. In re Yale Pantz Co. In re Lawrence Import Co. In re Asaro Realty Co. In re Simon H Blair. In re M & M Rosett (2). In re L & B Alexander. In re G A McGregor. In re Frank A Phelps. In re Asaro Realty Co. In re Simon Feinbloom. In re Thos H McGrane. In re Livingston & Turk. In re Moore Filter Co. In re Annex Homes Co. In re Philip Wolfers. In re Potter & Kirkhare. In re Max Wieser. In re John Forsythe.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—With the end of the Court of Impeachment in sight, the Court of Appeals has published its "order calendar," which was prepared for the opening of the Fall term on Sept. 29. At the foot of the calendar is the following notice:

"The Court of Appeals will convene to hear the argument of motions and appeals from orders as soon as the work of the Judges in the Court of Impeachment is completed, of which counsel must take notice."

The calendar is prepared to consume three days, but the arguments will no doubt take up more time than indicated, and is as follows:

First Day.—629—Matter of Bensel. 697—Matter of Meyer. 719—Vogel Co v. Wolff. 720—Overton v. Wilson. 721—People ex rel Title Guarantee and Trust Co v. Grifenhagen. 722—Caesar v. William M Bernard. 723—Caesar v. Runyon. 724—Caesar v. Robert W. Bernard. 726—Matter of Walton Avenue—Woolley. 727—People ex rel Corn Hill Realty Co v. Stroebel.

Second Day.—728—People v. Fisher. 729—Matter of Board of Water Supply—Commission No 2. 731—Matter of New York Life Insurance & Trust Co—Franchetti. 732—Hammerstein v. The Equitable Trust Co. 733—Matter of Flynn—Hamilton Trust Co. 734—Matter of Ives. 735—Baar v. Moak. 737—People ex rel Avery v. Purdy. 739—Stein v. Whitman. 740—People ex rel Massolles v. Hennessy.

Third Day.—741—Montreal Engineering Co v. Post. 742—Matter of Jannicky—Henigin. 745—People ex rel Lown v. Cook. 748—Polish National Alliance v. Purdy (Taxes of 1911.) 749—Polish National Alliance v. Purdy (Taxes of 1912.) 750—Matter of McGuire. 751—Matter of City of New York—Remsen Avenue—Appeal No 1. 752—Matter of City of New York—Remsen Avenue—Appeal No 2. Causes placed at foot of calendar under Rule XIII.: 725—Matter of Hill View Reservoir—King. 746—Matter of Hill View Reservoir—Simmons. 738—People ex rel New York Edison Co v. McCall. 744—Matter of Mercantile Trust Co.

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Ideal for bachelor or couple.
$1,100 to $1,600.
J. E. BALL, Manager.

Concessions Now Being Made.
SONOMA
55TH ST. AND BROADWAY
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
4, 5 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

227 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
CORNER 95TH ST.
Fine corner apartment, all outside rooms, $1,200.
Also
Five-room apartment; three rooms and bath, facing Drive, $1,000.
The Hudson, Superintendent on premises, or
HAYES & ROBERTSON,
30 EAST 42d ST.

New 9-story Elevator Apartments, all Improvements.
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms.
$58 TO $95.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths.
55 West 95th St.
Telephone 6621 River.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

3 ROOM APARTMENTS.
Large rooms; telephone, electric lights, gas; complete kitchen; new buildings; moderate rent.
575-583 W. 177th St.,
between St. Nicholas & Audubon Aves.

RENT REDUCED.
7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS, $720-$900.
Day and night elevator service, telephone, electric light, exceptional transit facilities; must be seen to be appreciated. Chester Court, 86 West 119th, S. E. Corner Lenox Av. J. ISRAELSON, Agent. Telephone 8770 Morningside.

5 ROOMS
St. Nicholas Ave. and 176th St.
SOUTHWEST CORNER.
New five-story fireproof and soundproof apartments; every room outside and large.
Apply on premises, or
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,673 B'way, 147th St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
2-4-6 Rooms, $540 to $840.

FINLEY MANOR
St. Nicholas Av., Edgecombe Ave., and 139th St.
Just completed. Highest Type Elevator House.
3-4 Rooms, $480 to $600.

The Van Dyck & Severn
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Subway Station at 72d St.
Unusually attractive apartments of
6 to 11 Rooms, with 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800.
Desirable Doctor's Apartment in the Van Dyck.
The houses are modern fireproof construction; all rooms are large and light; spacious closets. Refrigeration. Solid porcelain bathtubs, with shower appliances.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
MANAGER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 3547 COLUMBUS.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

Tel., Murray Hill —6960. **Edgar A. Levy** 505 5th Av.

The Clark
1,211 Madison Av.
High Class Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rents $1,800

The Meteor
77 East 89th St.
Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rental $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Corner Broadway and 136th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
$85 to $90

555 Park Ave.
SOUTHEAST CORNER 62D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
10 to 13 Rooms
3 & 4 Baths
$3,750 to $6,000
An apartment furnished by Huber & Co. open for inspection.
Pease & Elliman, Agents, 340 Madison Av. Tel., 6200—Murray Hill.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway,
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS,
BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
Furnished: $30, $40, $50 up monthly.
Unfurnished: $25, $30, $40 monthly.
Elevator; hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rate on lease. 'Phone, 3970—River.
The Cathedral Plaza is situated on beautiful Cathedral Parkway, one of the few residential sections. The house is modern in every way and well managed. The management caters only to people of thorough refinement. Although far removed from the business district, one can reach it by a ride of a few minutes on the subway, two blocks away, or elevated one block away. Make this place your home, affording rest comfort and convenience.

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
40 Morningside Park East
North Corner West 118th St.
Overlooking Park
ONE OF **5** Rooms $60
ONE OF **7** Rooms $85
Advantageous Terms Obtainable Now

Latham---Rodna
Morningside Ave., East
122d to 123d St.
Overlooking Park, Convenient to "L" and all Surface Lines
4 to 7 Rooms
Rents $40 to $70
Elevator, Hall and Telephone Service
PORTER & CO.
159 W. 125th St.

SMITHSONIAN COURT
602-608 W. 190th St.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments
100 feet from 191st St. Subway Station.
4 large, light rooms and bath, $40
TO
5 large, light rooms and bath, $55
Abundance of closet room.
Also Suites suitable for physicians on the ground floor.
Renting Office on Premises.
Telephone Audubon 3939, or apply to
GEORGE V. M'NALLY,
47 WEST 34TH ST. Tel. GREELEY 426.

ST. REGIS COURT
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 152d St.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
on 2-year leases for 4 apartments now left:

8 Rooms, all facing St., southern exposure	$100
7 large light Rooms, facing Broadway	75
5 Rooms, beautiful river view	55

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The disturbance that was over the Atlantic States Friday night has passed to sea, and has been followed by clearing and much cooler weather throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States. It caused general rains, however, Saturday night in the New England and Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region. Another storm is approaching the North Pacific Coast, where it is causing rains and high winds. In other parts of the country not herein before referred to the weather remained fair. Temperatures have risen decidedly over the upper Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain regions.

The indications are that the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday over practically the entire country except in the Far Northwest, where it will be unsettled, with local rains. Temperatures will rise Monday in the upper Lake region and Tuesday in the lower Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States.

The winds for Monday and Tuesday on the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, light to moderate west; South Atlantic, light to moderate north and northwest; East Gulf, moderate north; West Gulf, moderate northeast and east; lower lakes, light to moderate west; upper lakes, light variable, becoming southwest.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; light west winds.

Southern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light west winds.

Eastern New York—Fair south, cloudy north portion Monday. Tuesday fair; light to moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday; light to moderate west winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	62	56	4 P. M.	76	63
6 A. M.	62	56	6 P. M.	73	61
9 A. M.	63	56	9 P. M.	71	56
12 M.	70	59	11 P. M.	70	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56, at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature 64 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 54 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 5 A. M., 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:20—2,115 Lexington Av.; A. Brady.	Trifling
2:50—167 Canal St.; unknown.	Trifling
5:37—2,111 Southern Boulevard; George Wendell	Trifling
6:00—2,097 Webster Av.; B. McGill.	Trifling
11:42—233 E. 176th St.; C. Newman.	Trifling
P. M.	
1:25—186 Elizabeth St.; J. A. Alessandro.	$100
2:00—329 E. 109th St.; J. A. Casslo.	Trifling
2:15—229 3d St.; John Ryan.	Trifling
3:15—329 E. 106th St.; A. Cassio.	Trifling
5:10—15 E. 205th St.; A. Saucio.	Trifling
6:14—668 Crescent Av.; F. Beaumann.	$100
7:40—227 Clinton St.; Morris Singer.	Trifling
9:00—61 Sheriff St.; S. Lott.	$50
9:00—446 E. 104th St.; Abrahamson.	Trifling
11:10—1,871 Broadway; unknown.	Trifling

Real Estate

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain. — Beautiful two-family house, 14 rooms; steam heat, hot water supply, parquet floors, hardwood trim throughout; fine private street; four minutes to Prospect Av. Subway Station, and only two blocks to the new Lexington Av. Subway Station; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, 438 East 129d St.

Bargain.—To close estate, 3,713 3d Av., near 170th St.; 14 families and large store; building 26x100; rents very low; asking $28,000.

Bohler, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

ENGLISH COTTAGE, 9 rooms, two baths; three baths if desired; sleeping porch on large plot overlooking golf links; hardwood trim and floors; hot-water heat; thoroughly up-to-date; ready for occupancy Jan. 1; decoration and fixtures may be selected; part cash, balance on mortgage. Further particulars by mail from Mrs. Varian, 20 New St., N. Y. C. 'Phone 1878 Rector.

Gentleman erecting two fine moderate cost houses in finest section of Westchester, convenient to transportation, will sell one to family of good standing; 9 rooms, two or three baths as required; sleeping porch; first-class and decorations to suit; principals only. J. R. Whitehead, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2648J.

Fine new Dutch Colonial house on large plot in the finest residential park in New Rochelle; 9 rooms, 2½ baths as desired; large veranda; sleeping porch; moderate cash payment, and mortgage arranged to suit. Miss Mahlstead, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 4334 Rector.

White Plains.

Bungalow.—Unique Colonial design; six rooms, bath, two toilets, hardwood floors, concrete porches, steam heat, Colonial fireplace; $6,000; rent $40, apply to purchase. Lovell, North White Plains.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Craftsman Bungalow.—Transferred to Buffalo and must sell my beautiful seven-room and bath home; all improvements; large tiled porch; ingle-nook fireplace in living room; tiled fireplace in dining room; paneled walls and beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated throughout; double floors; steam heat; four large bedrooms and lots of closet room; half acre beautifully shaded plot; 60 feet elevation; fine views; 55 minutes out; five minutes from Mahwah (N. J.) Station; a real home in a delightful community; at less than cost for quick sale. Write or phone Widdicombe, Mad. Sq.—9860. 40 West 32d St.

Westfield, N. J.—Six and seven semi-bungalows now building on large plots with good chicken runs; easy walk to station; one block from trolley; a beautiful little country home with improvements; fine and location; terms, $300 each, $20 per month thereafter. Let us mail you particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Semi-Bungalow, 9 rooms and two baths on large plot overlooking the Ramapo Valley; large veranda; sleeping and dining porches; steam heat; rubble stone fireplace; dining room panelled, wainscoat and beamed ceiling. Will sell for $6,500. Quick buyer. George Clark, 32 Laight St., New York City. Phone Spring 9251.

Bungalow in the mountains near New York; six rooms and bath; large fireplace; fine cellar and attic; convenient to station and good commuting service; no pioneering necessary; everything done; reason for selling, needs larger house; price, $4,800; particulars by mail or phone only. Mr. Trieb, Room 1,601, 41 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Mad. Sq.

Handsome well-built homes at Fanwood, N. J.; sold on easy monthly payments; located on large plots near railroad station; beautiful shade trees; all city improvements. Write us for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

$600 buys a big plot one block from depot at Fanwood; fine ground with view and all assessments paid; $10 cash, $6 monthly; 43 new houses all ready. Send for free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Ridgewood. — Attractive, modern house, 8 rooms, hot water heat, open fireplace; all improvements; A1 condition; 10 minutes station; bargain. Forman, Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Lakewood, N. J.—Owner's small, furnished brick cottage and garage opposite Laurel in the Pines; 12 rooms, 3 baths; sell or rent; reasonable. 'Phone 4235 Schuyler.

Essex Fells, N. J.—Modern residence; 3 baths; steam heat, garage; close to golf club and Erie station; $14,000 or rent $960. Jackson, E 167 Times.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Gentleman's country seat and fruit farm in Prince George County, Maryland; 100 acres; 5 miles from Washington on car line; good buildings; $300 per acre. Owner, 2030 North Capital St., Washington, D. C.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LICHTENSTEIN, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM LICHTENSTEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913.
HUGO ROSENBERG,
FLORA MINTZER,
REBECCA LICHTENSTEIN,
Executors.
ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BLUMENTHAL, REBECCA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA S. BLUMENTHAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, their attorneys, No. 37 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913. WALTER BLUMENTHAL, IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Executors.

Lost

LOST.—Saturday, Oct. 11th, going from Hotel Belmont, 42d St., to Stern's, after to Broadway, southbound car to 34th St., to Gimbels, through 32d St. to Fifth Av., bus to 42d St.; fine platinum chain with diamond pendant, several sapphires. $50 reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Ave.

LOST—Amethyst bar pin, silver setting, about three one-half inches long, lost between 98th St. and Broadway and downtown platform Subway station, 96th St. Suitable reward paid upon return to desk Hotel Chelsea, West 23d.

LOST—Large crown-shaped diamond pin set in platinum; also small gold ring containing three small diamonds. If returned to 3 West 8th St. a liberal reward will be gladly given and no questions asked, or write X 259 Times.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire horseshoe brooch, between 40th and 47th Sts. and 5th and Madison Avs., Oct. 10; suitable reward on return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—South American silver coin watch fob; head Napoleon one side, reverse, monogram "E. B. T.," 6th Av., 10th to 14th Sts., about week ago; liberal reward. Chelsea 2427.

LOST.—Gold mesh bag, between Hotel Royalton, West 44th St., and my residence, Tuesday night; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. M. Stewart, 243 West 55th St.

LOST.—Ruby and diamond ring; four diamonds and four rubies; liberal reward; no questions asked if returned to D. Roth, 10 West 20th St.

LOST—Masonic parchment document, in worn leather case, of value only to owner; reward. Telephone Riverside 1158. Apt. 1.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire horseshoe pin, at Mr. Peter Rogers's Studio party; liberal reward. Beatrice Allen, 66 West 38th St.

LOST—Bracelet, 178th St. West St. Nicholas Av.; engraved "A. V. E., 1908"; reward. Robert Hurt, 605 West 178th.

Found.

Gentleman who lost a small handbag on Chesapeake & Ohio train No. 4, arriving at Penn. Station 11:35 Saturday night, can get same by making satisfactory identification. Harman. Telephone Morningside 3,118.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

$100 REWARD
for Russian Terrier, dark shaggy hair, white marking, no collar; answers to name Dan; lost Aug. 21. H. J. Webster, 169 West 129th St.

Public Notices

THE NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOpal City Mission Society gives practical help to homeless women, visits the sick in hospitals, and aids inmates of city prisons. The work is non-sectarian. Subscriptions, urgently needed, may be sent to Rev. Charles P. Tinker, Superintendent, 38 Bleecker Street, New York.

Business Opportunities

Gentleman with capital to take active interest in corporation now organizing, importing tropical products and exploiting cocoanut plantation; good opportunity commercially outlined to gentleman. Address Plantation, X 250 Times.

Old established drug store, with large modern soda fountain, fixtures, and stock; good location; Huyler's agency; reasons for selling explained; about $5,000 required; cash only. Hudson Wholesale Grocery Co., Hudson, N. Y.

CAFES for sale; three live corner cafes; also one cafe and restaurant. Particulars address owner,
H. F. DREWES,
98 Monticello Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Ladies' and gents' tailoring establishment, good business, prominent Bronx corner, long lease, will sell owing to partnership dissension. Attorney Joseph Levy, 45 Cedar St.

POULTRY PLANT.
$10,000. Cost twice that.
If you mean business write
Dr. G. L. HURD, Lakeville, Conn.

Established manufacturing business wanted; one producing article of merit, selling through hardware trade preferred; give full description. X 245 Times.

If you wish to sell or buy any business, call, write or 'phone; success guaranteed. 814 6th Av., corner 46th. Moore.

LUNCHEON, Childs style; well paying; sickness; $1,200; terms; immense bargain. 42 Union Square.

For Sale—First-class cafe, 281 7th Av., corner 28th St.; good business.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver. Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Reliable multigraph letters, called for, delivered promptly; 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; filling in, addressing; representative submits samples; no job too large or small. Telephone Chelsea 6630. Corona Multigraph Company, 45 West 34th. Room 1,204.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; addressing, filling in, mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; delivered when promised. Telephone 1,332 Cortland. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

Real Estate

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

FOR RENT—CHEAP.
BEECHHURST-ON-THE-SOUND.
Beautiful all-year home of 8 rooms and bath; sleeping lights, steam heat, hardwood trim; laundry in basement; garage, large garden plot; rent, $50 per month. Concessions for Winter months. Call at premises, Paton, 43d St. Beechhurst, L. I., or 118 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT BAYSIDE PARK.
Plot 75x100, with all city improvements; are entitled to the use of yacht club, beach, and pier; only a few blocks from the shore; price $1,650; on easy monthly payments, or less 10 per cent. for cash. No charge for deed. Taylor, E 55 Times.

Owner, living in another State, will sell his 6-room house and beautiful plot of 100x150; large porch, cement cellar; near trolley and station; good location; price $2,500; make your own terms, monthly if desired; clear title. Owner's box, 42 Times.

Forest Hills, L. I.—12 minutes from Penna. Station; Sage Foundation plot, 60 foot front, 92 feet deep; best choice in the development; sacrifice price. Room 954, 1,328 Broadway, New York.

A Sure Winner.—Codlings, L. I.; list several hundred pieces; shore fronts specialty. Wm. Codling, (Tel. 82,) Northport, L. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Exceptionally built, new, stucco house; nine rooms; three beautiful baths; grounds 100x140; near Sound; bathing, boating, golf; a superb Winter home; 50 minutes Manhattan; electric train service; price $15,000. Badgley, Jones & Good. 505 5th Av.

Farm near "Mark Twain" estate; great views; 120 acres; house, 9 rooms and bath; 1½ hours to N. Y. C. Only $7,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

An entire block of 32 lots, valued at $15,000, free and clear, in the residential section of Denver, Colorado, to exchange for property in or near New York City. Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%.
R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Abundance Estates money for mortgage loans, owners only. Trustee, R 400 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

13 rooms, 5 baths; $3,000; 4-story, 19-foot house; B. P. extension; 127 East 55th St. Herbert A. Sherman. 114 Liberty St.

Brooklyn.

167 East 4th St., Flatbush, near Fort Hamilton Parkway.—One-family brick; seven rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors throughout; electric light; rent, $35.

House, $75; two months free; 536 2d St., near 7th Av.; three story, bay windows, basement. ACKERMAN, 187 Greenwich, 843 Carroll.

To Let for Business Purposes.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.
VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED;
LARGE LOTS—FACING EAST RIVER.
APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

A.—Desirable stores, 59 5th Av. Rents, $1,200 to $1,500. Steam heat; will alter to suit tenant. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 127 East 34th St.

Nice, large, light, airy store to let; one flight up; steam heat and hot water supply; long lease if required; rent reasonable to right party. 156 East 34th St.

Grand St., 137-139, (near Broadway).—Store with basement, 36 x 80; modern building, $2,000; first loft, light, $1,000.

16th St., 5 West.—Skylight studios; rent $30-45. Tel. 3106 Chelsea.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

309 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway; high-class elevator housekeeping apartment; 5 large, sunny rooms, newly decorated, attractively furnished; large closets; electricity, telephone.

HANDSOMELY furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths, additional servant's room, on 14th story; rooms large; bedrooms southerly exposure. Superintendent, 44 West 77th St.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

For Rent—Furnished 7 rooms, bath, 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th.

East Side.

Park Av. and 54th St.—Party going abroad will sublet their luxuriously furnished home of 7 rooms and 3 baths; immediate possession; for particulars apply to W. M. Ostrander, Inc., Real Estate, 12 W. 31st St.

STUDIO.—Charmingly furnished living room overlooking quiet and accessible old square for use during the day by musician or literateur. Telephone 1707 Stuyvesant.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

To sublet for four or five months from Nov. 1 furnished housekeeping apartment, six rooms and bath, below 72d St., East Side. Prefer new house with southern exposure. X 248 Times.

We have applicants for high-class furnished apartments. If yours is for rent, send us full particulars.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $5 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

111 WEST 48D ST.,
1 and 2 rooms and bath, $35 to $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 111 EAST 42D ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. and 34th St., 2 rooms and bath, $50,
223 LEXINGTON AV.,
2 rooms and bath, $35.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Apartment—Seven rooms, second floor; all modern improvements; opposite Stuyvesant Park; 311 East 17th St. Apply caretaker, 317 East 17th St., or Henry Schumacher's Son, 281 East 8th St.

93d St., 44 West.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment to each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent, $60.

A.—611 WEST 111TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, overlooking the Hudson; parquet floors; all outside rooms; $900-$1,100.

Riverside Drive.—Fine 7-room and bath apartment, facing Drive, $1,100. Very attractive. THE HUDSON, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 95th St.

93D, 46-48 WEST,
7 and 8 large rooms, bath; all light; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station.

FOR LIVING OR LIGHT BUSINESS.
Large two-room floor; electricity; telephone; private; suitable dressmaker. 148 West 82d St.

619 WEST 114TH ST.
Sublease 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,350; concession to rent immediately. See Superintendent.

Apartments of 1-2-3 rooms and bath; 26 West 48d St. and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Supt., 500 5th Av.

35 WEST 96TH ST.
Sublease
seven rooms and bath; $900.

Beautiful spacious apartment to lease, unfurnished, with or without hotel service. Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

High-class apartments of 2 or 3 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. 128 West 13th. Telephone Chelsea 6650.

113TH, 510 WEST.—Front six rooms; very light and sunny; excellent closets.

103d St., (corner Broadway.)—Subway station; seven large rooms.

East Side.

89th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room, with alcove, bedroom, and bathroom; exceptional meal service; $600 per annum.

REDUCED RENTS—APARTMENTS.
2 & 3 rooms & Bath, $50 up.
Rent includes chamber service and heat.
177 MADISON AV.

28 EAST 55TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Ferry, 20 Nassau St.; phone John 800.

Bachelor apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath, heat, attendance; rents, $40 to $45. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 127 East 34th.

Artist's studio apartment, with skylight; north; bedroom and bathroom; $65 per month. 146 East 39th St.

IDEAL APARTMENTS TO LET.
Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 12 East 30th St.

Corner apartment, 8 rooms, two baths; large closets. Vermilye, 34 Gramercy Park.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Gentleman of means and refinement wishes to share bachelor apartment; references exchanged; west side; near Subway. C 88 Times.

Horses and Carriages.

Gentleman's road mare, with pedigree; perfectly sound; could be used for breeding purposes; must be sold to settle estate; can be seen at Mount Kisco, N. Y. E 163 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 20 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park).—Double room; steam; excellent table; references; telephone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

A—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Cheerful, homelike; suitable two; substantial meals.

MADISON AV, 1,637, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Attractive parlor; other rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Clean, steam heated rooms; phone; excellent board; references.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; conveniences; also skylight room; excellent board; reasonable.

49TH, 68 WEST. — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

53D ST, 57 WEST.—Double room, with bath; single room, for business man; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 42 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class table board; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; second floor; good table; excellent service.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class large front room, with board; reference; phone.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cooking; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; southern exposure; large, airy; bath adjoining; electric light; handsomely furnished; continuous hot water.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Office for physician or dentist; reception room adjoining; studio; also large and small rooms. Phone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Homelike place for rooms and board; home cooking; every convenience; moderate rate. 'Phone 6385 Columbia.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class table board; convenient Subway express, elevated trains.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable two, three; French cuisine; table board.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; table guests accommodated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure; private baths; electricity, steam; private telephones.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Large second floor room; private bath; excellent home table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; small room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Desirable rooms; one with private bath; references. Schuyler 7597.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, large, and medium connecting rooms; baths; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large double room, with board, suitable for gentlemen or couple; table guests accommodated; also transients.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms with excellent board; private bath; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; business people; references.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Italian and French table d'hote; weekly rates. Costa.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor and dressing rooms, with private bath; also other large rooms; will also rent back parlor with private bath, with use of elegantly furnished drawing room; excellent home cooking; best service; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome, southern second floor front; private bath; hall room.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; electricity; table. Schuyler—8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; home cooking.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; private family; every convenience. Jordan.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed front sunny rooms; bath; exclusive cuisine; private.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; electric light; select neighborhood; references.

90TH ST., 16 WEST.—First floor front room; gentlemen, couples; table guests. Hellman.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Beautiful second floor rooms; private bath; parlor dining; references.

92D, 64 WEST.—Large, single; private baths; excellent table; references. 10002 Riverside.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large room with board.

93D ST, 29-31 WEST.—Large front rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; all conveniences; near park, 93d "L" station.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms. Telephone 7442 Riverside. References.

94TH, 147 WEST.—High-class private house; electricity; private bath optional.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second floor front small room; table guests. Moses.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with board; parlor dining; table guests; "L," Subway.

95TH, 65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; cuisine, services exceptional; attractive dining; references.

95TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; gentlemen; business women; excellent table; reasonable.

103D ST., (Corner West End, 879,) near Riverside Drive; Subway. — Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate table d'hote.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new, private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bath rooms.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Sunny, double room, with board; home cooking; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Elegant double rooms; excellent table; references; American; table guests.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; modern improvements; excellent board. 4255 Audubon.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 721.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—The Audubon; nicest, healthiest section; only 3 vacancies among 80 bright rooms; large, $20 and $15, including excellent meals; two, earlier, $8; parlor dining rooms; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

153TH ST., (888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table.

826 WEST END AV.
ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES WITH BATH.
NEWLY DECORATED.
SUPERIOR TABLE.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Large parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; also beautiful, large front room, suitable 2-3; excellent board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—LADY WISHES COUPLE TO SHARE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR WINTER; ALL LIGHT, SUNNY ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; LUXURIOUS AND PERFECTLY APPOINTED. PALMER. PHONE 9251 RIVER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds

Board Wanted

GENTLEMAN wishes room and board with private family, west side, 70th-100th Sts.; give full particulars. E 164 Times.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

SMALL family, with elegant home; service first class; every comfort; moderate cost. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Neatly furnished, airy, light, clean rooms; steam heated; refined family; all conveniences; telephone; references required.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Appreciative business men; quiet home; private baths; Subway; telephone.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Furnished, medium size room, bath; $4.50; others; gentlemen only.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Room, with or without private bath; gentleman; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath, phone; references.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Two large rooms, nicely furnished; every convenience; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

West Side.

8TH, 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; very large studio, double room, adjoining bath; famous private residence. Telephone Spring 3044.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms for gentlemen; conveniences; electricity, telephone; references.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms, singly or en suite.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; private bath; also small rooms; nicely furnished.

51ST ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; valet; old established house.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful rooms; suitable one, two; hot water constantly; telephone.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite, bedroom if desired, in physician's house; all conveniences. Telephone Plaza 442.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; gentlemen only; references.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept rooms, single, double; private baths; $15-$60 monthly; meals.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Neatly furnished, immaculately clean, large, light rooms; homelike atmosphere; all conveniences; near Subway; telephone; gentlemen. Manning.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; bath adjoining; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Floor, two sunny rooms; private bath; one, two bachelors desirous privacy of home; unquestionable references required.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; every convenience.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large and small; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy house for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 350 WEST.—Large front room; elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 1751, Sly.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room, select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

75TH, 116 WEST. — Choice rooms; private house; electricity; hot water heating; references.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, unfurnished suite; private house; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; electricity; owner's private house; gentleman.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.
Moderate, high-class kitchenette suite; rooms, separate, connecting; near Subway.

77TH, 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium rooms; also smaller; bath; southern exposure; private house.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and small room, with private bath and shower.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, large and medium connecting rooms; baths; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite; also southern exposed single rooms.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Light, cheerful, pleasant, quiet room, $4.50; handsome, private house; near Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Delightful, sunny room; running water, heat, electricity; telephone; reasonable.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; couple or gentlemen; Subway, "L."

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, sunny rooms, $6.00, $10.00; convenient to subway and elevator; gentlemen preferred. References. V. & R.

82D, 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms in homelike apartment; quiet, airy; reasonable. Williams.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Sunny rooms in modern elevator apartment; every conven

CHURCH UNITY PLAN BEFORE CONVENTION

Episcopal Commission Reports on 3 Years' Work to Arrange First World Conference.

ASKS TO BE CONTINUED

Hindered by Those Who Would Hasten the Ends—Finds Evidences of a Comity of Denominations.

The report of the commission appointed to bring about a world conference for Christian unity has just been submitted by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, to the General Convention now meeting in this city. It will be considered by the governing body on Wednesday. In beginning its report the commission expresses its sense of loss in the death of J. Pierpont Morgan, who was elected Treasurer of the commission when it was organized in 1910.

The commission reports that it has established cordial relations with other agencies within the Episcopal Church working for world-wide Christian unity. It has enlisted the co-operation of both Catholic and Protestant bodies. In 1912 the commission sent a deputation, consisting of the Bishop of Chicago, the Bishop of Southern Ohio, the Bishop of Vermont, and the Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, to Great Britain and Ireland, where they were successful in obtaining the co-operation of the Church of England, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and the Church of Ireland in the movement for a World Conference of Christian Communions. The commission also reports that Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Farley have expressed their friendly interest in the proposal for a world conference, as have other Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and priests of the Roman Catholic Church in various parts of the world.

The plans for the world conference on "Questions Touching Faith and Order" are to be arranged by a preliminary conference of commissions or committees appointed by the different denominations. Up to this time committees have been named by these denominations:

The Protestant Episcopal Church, the National Council of Congregational Churches, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Executive Committee of the Executive Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System, Western or American Section; Methodist Episcopal Church South Southern Baptist Convention, Moravian Church in America, Northern Province; Reformed Church in the United States, Methodist Episcopal Church, General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, Presbyterian Church in the United States, United Presbyterian Church of North America.

The Northern Baptist Convention, Free Baptist Convention, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, Church of England in Canada, Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Chinese Church, Church of England, Moravian Church in Great Britain and Ireland, Methodist Church in Canada, Church of England in Argentina, Episcopal Church in Scotland, Church of the Province of Great Britain and Ireland, the Nippon Sei Kokwai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan,) Church of England in Australia and Tasmania, and the Church of England in India.

Movement Has Begun.

"Whether unity can be brought about in the present generation may be doubtful, for the attitude of large bodies of men is changed by a slow leavening process rather than by sudden magical methods," the report says. "But we are convinced that the movement toward a genuine unity of Christian Faith and Order has actually begun, and that visible factors are making for this glorious consummation.

"That former asperities between Christians of different organizations are gradually giving way to mutual respect, and often to real friendliness, is patent to every thoughtful observer. That the leaders and investigators of all Christian bodies are learning more and more to compare notes with each other, and that a scholarly and capable presentation of Christian truth from whatever quarter is apt to secure world-wide consideration, can hardly be denied.

"A new Christian cosmopolitanism has arisen, accompanied no doubt by the exploiting of many destructive vagaries, but certainly affording conditions which must facilitate the victory of truth and the bringing about in God's time of substantial agreement concerning Christian Faith and Order. Our part seems to be, not to force things and not to formulate schemes for reunion, but to help on this growth of mutual friendliness and of mutual understanding."

The commission asks for the continuance of its existence by order of the General Convention, so that it may represent the Church at all times in the event that overtures for reunion are received by the Episcopal Church. The commission in this connection points out that the Episcopal Church stands committed to be ready for reunion "whenever such reunion can be achieved without betrayal of trust which each conceives to have been given from above."

The work of the commission has been hindered by the impatience of those who desire immediate reunion of all Christian denominations, which the commission points out can be accomplished only by the "more patient method of noncommittal but loving conference, helping on the growth of a common mind among Christian believers." It fears there may be another obstacle in the suspicion that the method of work of the commission may develop into compromise of conviction. The commission disclaims any idea of a plan to "unsettle loyalty."

Unions Already Accomplished.

The report contains a résumé of the most important movements for reunion on foot in different denominations:

"In Scotland the Established Church and other Presbyterian churches are seeking reunion. In Australia the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church are engaged in negotiations, while in Canada the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches seem almost to have reached union, though the question is to be submitted once more to the Presbyteries. Meantime some local congregations of those great communions are actually uniting.

"In October, 1912, the Synod of the Church of England, held at Montreal, Canada, voted, 'That Christian unity is an ideal which should be promoted whenever fitting opportunity offers.' In New Zealand, the Wesleyans and the Methodists have consolidated, and in Australia their brethern are considering the matter. In England, the non-established churches are gradually approaching union.

"In Russia a society has been formed whose purposes have been approved on the one hand by the Holy Governing Synod of the Russian Church, and on the other by the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, with the object of making the Russian Church and the Church of England each more familiar with the doctrines and practices of the other. In Europe, America, Africa, and Japan, the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union is helping to bring the Eastern and Anglican Churches to a better understanding, and is pointing out the way in which they can help isolated members of the several churches.

"Since the Lambeth Conference in 1908, negotiations have been in progress between the Church of England and the Moravian Church in Great Britain for the establishment of full intercommunion between the two churches. There seems good reason to hope that this happy result may be obtained.

"The remarkable conferences held by Dr. John R. Mott in Asia promise to be of great value, not only in promoting efficiency in missionary work, but in quickening the desire for unity.

"In the United States the Northern Baptist Convention and the Free Baptist Conference in 1911 consolidated their general work and recommended organic union to their constituents. The Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church are considering the formation of a united Methodism.

Presbyterians Coming Together.

"Communications in progress between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Reformed Church in the United States, and the United Presbyterian Church of North America, each with one or more of the others, furnish signs of hope that the Presbyterians will draw closer to each other.

"Commissions from the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestant Churches have agreed to combine as the United Protestant Church, subject to the ratification of their General Conferences. The Evangelical Church and the United Evangelical Church are seeking to restore the union between them which existed until less than a generation ago. The Norwegian Lutherans, known as the Synod, the United Church and The Hague Synod, the General Council and the General Synod are questioning whether there is any reason why they should stand apart, and whether attempts should not be made to unite all Lutheran Synods in America.

"Leading members of the Congregational Church and of the Disciples of Christ have suggested a concordat under which these communions may be brought nearer together. A movement has begun to combine the Reform Church in the United States and the Reformed Church in America.

"The effort begun some years ago by the Academia Valedradensis at Welehrad in Moravia, largely under the leadership of the Rev. A. Spaldak, S. J., to bring together in conference, substantially on the lines proposed for the World Conference, representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Russian Church, is being continued with most encouraging persistence, and other Eastern Churches are being invited to participate. Though, as yet, few but Roman Catholics seem to have attended the conferences, yet the eagerness of their desire to meet their separated brethren, the warmth of their Christian love, and the conciliatory spirit which they have displayed, afford grounds of hope that with patience and perseverence a better understanding may be reached.

"The commission appointed by the National Council of Congregational Churches of America to announce its willingness to receive reports from this church on the lines laid down by the last Lambeth Conference has communicated with this commission its opinion, in which we cordially agree, that it is best to postpone for the present the discussion of such overtures, at least until this larger project of the World Conference is well under way.

Views of a Catholic.

"We commend for careful consideration the words of the late Very Rev. A. P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House of Washington, D. C., spiritual director of the Catholic Convert League and one of the Paulist Fathers:

"'In order to secure a reunion of the churches the more quickly it is necessary as a first step to come together more frequently, to unite oftener for some common purpose, to establish a community of interest in some way or other, for most of our animosities and misunderstandings come from not knowing each other well enough or not having a proper appreciation of each other's motives. It is necessary to build the bridge over the streams of prejudice, ignorance, and error that run between the various bodies of our common Christianity. These streams are the great barriers that keep up apart.'

"In all communions, be they called Catholic or Protestant, the number daily is increasing of those who feel and say that the present estrangements among those who believe in and worship the one Lord Christ are intolerable, and that they must cease."

The report is signed by C. P. Anderson, President, Bishop of Chicago; Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio; Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee; A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont; C. B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut; Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac; Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands; David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Philip M. Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania; William T. Manning, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City; Alexander Mann, Rector of Trinitiy Church, Boston; Francis J. Hall, Professor in the General Theological Seminary; B. Talbot Rogers, Warden of Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac; William M. Clark, Rector St. James's Church, Richmond, Va.; Edward L. Parsons, Rector St. Mark's Church, Berkeley, Cal.; Hughell E. W. Fosbroke, Professor in the Episcopal Theological School; Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York; George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Ohio; Francis Lynde Stetson, New York City; Edward P. Bailey, Chicago; George Zabriskie, Treasurer, New York City; Horace H. Lurton, Washington, and Robert H. Gardiner, Secretary, Gardiner, Me.

Bishops Preach Here.

Pressure from all directions is forcing divergent Christian denominations to comity, if not to unity, according to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles David Williams, Bishop of Michigan, one of the leaders in the movement for world-wide church unity, who spoke at the Mount Morris Baptist Church yesterday morning on the subject of "The Necessity of Unity If We Are to Make Our Country God's Country."

"It seems to me that the history of our divided Christianity in this land is closely analogous to the history of our nation," said Bishop Williams. "We fece a great common task, the spiritual conquest of this land for God and for Christ. We undertake it with the divided hosts of a mutually jealous and suspicious denominationalism."

Some of the pressures forcing all Christian denominations to "comity and unity," mentioned by Bishop Williams, were modern unbelief and skepticism, the demand for a larger religion, common moral and social perils, municipal corruption, and vice in large cities, in addition to hundreds of problems in smaller towns and rural districts.

"Still more does the pressure come upon us from the mission fields at home and abroad," he said. "Abroad, what do our denominational differences mean to the Chinese or the Japanese? That fact is illustrated in the attempt to translate our denominational names into the Chinese language. The Baptist Church becomes the 'Big Wash Church,' the Presbyterian the 'Church of Ruling Old Men,' while the Protestant Episcopal Church is rendered into the 'Church of the Kicking Overseers.'

"In desperation, we had to abandon our title and take the old historic name of the Catholic or Universal Church of Jesus Christ. Our missionaries are feeling these insurmountable difficulties, and consequently they are working out a policy of comity, dividing responsibilities, arranging regions of work and spheres of influence. Better still, they are simplifying their Gospel, stripping it of denominational accretions, and giving the people simply the truth of Jesus.

"I believe day may be far on the horizon, but, nevertheless, it is becoming more and more the hope of our seers and the longing of our masses. And when it comes, the vision of the prophet shall be fulfilled, the ideals of the creeds realized, and the prayer of Christ answered. We shall have the Holy Catholic Church."

The Right Rev. P. T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, in an address at Trinity Church yesterday morning told of his seventeen years' work among the natives of that country.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, who preached th eopening sermon of the General Convention, occupied the pulpit at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. Referring apparently to the political situation at Albany, he said:

"The politicians of to-day have made a man feel that they can dictate to him and make him evade the path of duty. They do not know what a great force public opinion is, nor do they care. There are two great powers to-day, not within the Church but in the world, trying to win by violence. One is the great united mass of wealth that sends representatives to the Legislature to have certain bills put through. The other great power is the labor unions. When they find it impossible to put their plans through they resort to violence."

The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, Presiding Bishop of the General Convention, was the guest yesterday afternoon of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity at its chapter house, 536 West 144th Street. Bishop Tuttle was one of the charter members of that fraternity when it was organized at Columbia in 1867. He entered Columbia in 1864 and received his A. B. degree from that university.

DEDICATE SEAMEN'S CHAPEL.

Episcopal Bishops Open New Church for Sailors at Institute.

The Chapel of Our Saviour of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, was formally opened yesterday afternoon with a service conducted by Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church. The opening sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. William F. Nichols, Bishop of California, who is attending the Forty-sixth General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

The Chapel of Our Saviour was built with funds raised by the churches and parishes of the Dioceses of New York, Long Island, and Newark. In his sermon Bishop Nichols said that the chapel was typical of the "largeness of heart" of this city.

"You can no more judge of the largeness of heart of New York by the reports sent out by its Boards of Missions," he said, "than you could judge of its population by walking up Broadway. Its beneficence goes out through many channels that are unknown. To you brethren who come here from a distance I would say that this lesson will be thrown away on us unless we see in it the opportunity to open like chapels in other ports."

Before the close of the services Archibald R. Mansfield, Superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute, announced that the altar in the chapel had been given as a memorial to Stuart Fraudsen; the vases were the gifts of the Altar Chapter of Zion and St. Timothy, the cross was the gift of Mrs. William Rhinelander, the Communion silver was the gift of Miss Frances G. de Peyster in memory of Her mother, Mrs. Augusta Morris de Peyster, the reredos was given by Miss Mary R. Hall, the rector's chair was the gift of Orme Wilson, Jr. Mrs. Frances C. Lowell gave the brass lecturn, and the organ was the gift of Miss Caroline Prime.

Edmund L. Baylies, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Seamen's Church Institute, explained briefly how the funds for the present institution had been gathered. He recalled that he and Mr. Mansfield, the Superintendent of the institute, had selected the site at 25 South Street as the "most strategic point" where an institution of its kind could catch the seafaring men coming into this port. Mr. Baylies said that he bought the site for the building for $85,000 before a single dollar was raised to pay for it.

CLINCH ON SUBWAYS IN MAYORALTY FIGHT

Mitchel Says McCall Delayed Contracts and McCall Says Mitchel Did Just That

AND SPEAKS UNTRUTHFULLY

Argue Over the Steinway Tunnel and Dispute Is to be Warmed Over in Queens Campaign.

John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion Mayoralty candidate, and Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate, started a heated controversy yesterday as to just who was to blame for the delay in carrying out the dual subway operating contracts in Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Early in the day Mr. Mitchel issued a statement in which he said that Mr. McCall, as Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was responsible for the delay, and that he felt that he had accomplished something in stirring his rival into activity.

In his reply, Mr. McCall said that Mr. Mitchel was willfully misstating the facts and that Mr. Mitchel was really responsible for the delay in signing the operating contracts, as he had opposed the whole subway plan. Mr. McCall said that it was apparent that some one officially in touch with the Public Service Commission has been giving Mr. Mitchel suggestions as to the commission's plans and that Mr. Mitchel "in his characteristically deceptive manner" was seeking to make the public believe that he had suggested the plans which the commission was carrying out.

"I am glad," said Mr. Mitchel, "that Mr. McCall has taken up my challenge and public demands that, before going before the people in this campaign as a Mayoralty candidate, he ought as Public Service Commissioner to do something to break the delay on the Steinway tunnel line, the Eastern Parkway line, the Jerome Avenue line in the Bronx, the West End line in Brooklyn—in fact, every line called for by the dual operating contracts signed last March. Since operating contracts were signed seven months ago, it certainly seems time that complete contracts should be let for the speedy construction of these lines.

"I am glad, too, that Mr. McCall has at last been awakened to the public importance of the Crosstown line in Brooklyn, through Greenpoint and the Bedford Avenue section. It has taken a long while to arouse the Tammany Public Service Commissioners to see the need of this line, but doubtless the citizens of Greenpoint feel, with me, that it has been worth the effort. The promptness of Commissioner McCall's response to my demand that there be 'something doing' on those needed lines of transit makes me feel that the Fusion campaign has already accomplished substantial results, quite worth while in themselves."

Regarding the reply made by Mr. McCall to the charge originally made by Mr. Mitchel that the Public Service Commissioner had attempted to alter the Interborough operating contracts in favor of the latter company, Mr. Mitchel said:

"As to the truth of my charge that Mr. McCall attempted 'to change the operating contract so as to favor the lessee,' by giving to the Interborough an additional sum of money over what it would have been entitled to receive for the work under the Interborough contract as originally signed, I can only restate the facts. Judge McCall's attempted explanation is no explanation at all. For what the Interborough Company asked and Mr. McCall personally favored, and tried to bring about he was unable to secure the approval of a majority of the commission, and even what the majority of the commission finally put through was unanimously rejected by the Board of Estimate. Borough President Connolly of Queens, one of Mr. McCall's colleagues on the Tammany ticket, voting to repudiate the commission's plan and insist upon public bidding."

Mr. Mitchel told of the often published offer of the Interborough to construct the Steinway tunnel for cost plus 15 per cent., which the commission cut to 10 per cent., and which the Board of Estimate rejected as a precedent that might admit of similar exactions on parts of the Subway system, and so modify the agreement at the expense of the city. He declared the proposal was "a clear and explicit modification of the original contract to permit the Interborough to receive and retain an additional sum of money, bonus or profit, to which it could have no possible right under the original contract."

Mr. McCall said that, although he had already explained that the real purpose of the 10 per cent. was to cover the expenses and obligations that grow out of overhead charges in all such work, Mr. Mitchel was trying to make the public believe that the sum so allowed represented a bonus or profit.

"I now say to the public in answer to him," said Mr. McCall, "that that is an absolute untruth; that while we might excuse him in his first announcement of same, attributing it to his mental weakness, when he reiterates it after he has been shown what it really was, no excuse can be advanced for him except a willful and malicious attempt to deceive the citizens of this community."

Mr. McCall said that in all phases of the work referred to, where the corporations are compelled under the law to come to the Public Service Commission on an application for them to issue bonds, the items of overhead charge are invariably figured in the amount of the bond issue, sometimes to the extent of 10, 15, or even 25 per cent.

"Any citizen reading his statement," said Mr. McCall, "would believe that the Interborough Company was bound to finish this construction which was the subject of the supplemental contract. There can be no escaping that from his utterances. As a matter of fact, he knows, or should have known, that this is not so. It was the city's duty to perform this work. It was upon the city that this obligation rested, and not upon the Interborough.

"The Steinway tunnel," explained Mr. McCall, "passed to the city under the terms of the dual contracts, and until the title vested in the city by properly recorded instrument no obligation of any kind in reference thereto could be performed by the municipality. When I made my investigation looking toward the immediate operation of the tunnel, I found the title to same burdened and clouded in several directions, and it was an absolute necessity that these should be cleared and the instrument vesting title recorded. That required time, and immediately I directed the Law Department to take that work up. Of course Mr. Mitchel did not make any reference to this, because it would not answer his purpose, or mayhap through his ignorance, for which he will have to justify himself.

"But he loudly proclaims that the work should have been started immediately after the signing of contracts. He does not tell you that by the very contracts themselves it was requisite for the city to give a notice to the lessee or the operating company to start with the operation in the tunnel; nor does he advance the further knowledge, which he should have known and which, evidently, by his omission he was not fair enough to state, that said notice was given four days after the contract was signed under my directions. He does not state that we labored all through the period of time that we were trying to clear the title to anticipate even the recording of that deed.

"How farcical is the pretentious attitude that this candidate takes in reference to his efforts to urge quick action in the transit question, and how specious his presentation of his laborious efforts to further the completion of the work that he strove so mightily to utterly annihilate. How meaningless and empty must any suggestions be as to what should be done for the people of this great community in transit matters coming from John Purroy Mitchel, arch enemy of the people's interests in this great affair, the one man in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that retarded the progress and sought to destroy the consummation of the great work which means so much to the people of this community."

Mr. McCall said that when he talked to the people of Queens he intended to ask Mr. Mitchel why, when he so unstirringly opposed the dual system of rapid transit contracts, he was so anxious for the Board of Estimate to approve the proposed extension of the route from the Bridge Plaza to Corona. The dual system, said Mr. McCall, would have been a great lightening and supporting basis of the proposed Corona extension, but the extension would have been useless without the other.

Mr. McCall said he would show up in Queens Mr. Mitchel's stand on subways and let him explain.

DR. GOODMAN HURT IN TAXI.

Author of "Hagar Revelly" Taken to Hospital After Accident.

Dr. Daniel Carson Goodman, of St. Louis, Mo., author of "Hagar Revelly," was injured in an automobile accident in Fifth Avenue early yesterday morning. He was returning to his home at the National Arts Club in Gramercy Park when the taxicab, in charge of Samuel Wolfson of 379 Grand Street, skidded as it turned into Thirty-fifth Street and crashed into a lamp post, throwing Dr. Goodman and the chauffeur violently from their seats.

Wolfson, who was the less injured, drove Dr. Goodman to the New York Hospital, where it was found that the author had contusions of the chest. The chauffeur was treated for several slight cuts and bruises.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

The contest now in progress for the selection of the typical American girl, from photographs submitted to THE NEW YORK TIMES, promises extraordinary interest.

Already it is evident that there are various phases of our ideal. While from one viewpoint The Girl of To-day still possesses chiefly the characteristics of the athletic girl, another view presents her as a development of the older type that rejoiced in filmy gowns and preferred social to outdoor pursuits. Still another opinion is that she represents a wholly new kind of young woman, the outgrowth of the last decade's striving for independence and industrial equality.

There will be a great variety of photographs to choose from. To be eligible in the contest, the judges of which are seven distinguished American artists, photographs must be submitted before Nov. 1. Each one must be accompanied by the subject's name and address, as well as the date when the picture was taken, as no photograph more than a year old will be considered.

The judges will select twenty-nine photographs for reproduction in a Special Christmas Section—the first eight-page NEW YORK TIMES Pictorial Section to be illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process. From the twenty-nine, the one which best represents The Girl of To-day will be chosen to cover the entire front page of this unique Christmas Section.

We've Taken the Bull by the Horns

600 patterns reduced to meet the NEW TARIFF RATES effective January 1st. Get exactly what you want, and save $5 to $15, now.

Suits and Overcoats, to Measure, $20 to $40

Why not buy, at even less than ready-to-wear prices, clothes that have all those little personal touches that distinguish the suit made by an artist tailor?

Samples and book of Style Suggestions mailed upon request.

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General admission 25c. Grand Stand $1.00. Auto parking $2.00. Staten Island Ferry and trains direct to the grounds. Gates open at 1 P. M.

START OF RACE, TO-DAY, 3:30 SHARP.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d,44th. Daily Mat.2. Best Seats $1. Ev.$ 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
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Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer through the Panamal Canal.

WINTER GARDEN 50th ST. & B'WAY EVES. 8:30
SECOND EDITION Special Mat. To-Day 2:10.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913
With ANNE DANCREY.
Regular Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Oct. 16
WINTHROP AMES Announces
THE GREAT ADVENTURE
A New Comedy | By ARNOLD BENNETT. Based on his novel, "Buried Alive." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St., W. of B'way. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL—"MICE & MEN"
(WITH Gertrude Elliott) |—Also Wed. Eve., October 15.—"HAMLET." Oct. 14, 16, Sat. Mat.18. "LIGHT THAT FAILED." —Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Oct. 17, 18.—

MANHATTAN HOUSE OPERA
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Evs., 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 Sharp.
E. H. SOTHERN JULIA MARLOWE
To-night & Tues. Evg., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Wed. Mat., "If I Were King"; Wed. Eve., "Twelfth Night"; Thurs. & Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., "As You Like It"; Sat. Night, "Hamlet." Prices—50c., 75c., $1, $1.50.

48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
TO-DAY By GEORGE BROADHURST & ABRAHAM S. SCHOMER.
39TH STREET THEATRE.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
At Bay
Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS | "The Bride." "The Black Mask." "Police." "En Deshabille." "A Pair of White Gloves."

LYRIC Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.—2:30. LAST WEEK
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY
HER OWN MONEY By MARK SWAN
Beginning Monday, Oct. 20. (Seats Thurs.)
THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT
By Rida Johnson Young and Christy Mathewson.

48th St. East of B'way. PLAYHOUSE Phone 2638 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20—Regular Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
Wednesday Mat. Seats $1.50
MATINEE TODAY
THE FAMILY CUPBOARD
Everybody says it's the Best Play in Town
Seats now on sale until May 1st, 1914

CASINO Evs. 8:30. | Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:10.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
DE WOLF HOPPER MISS CAPRICE (Lieber Augustin)
With George MacFarlane.

COMEDY Evs. 8:10. | Matinees To-morrow and Saturday, 2:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE
JOHN BARRYMORE and MARY YOUNG.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE LURE Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
Evs. 8:30. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

WEST END Mat. To-day at 2:15.
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46
Cort Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.,2:20. Laurette Taylor ("PEG O' MY HEART.")

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mats. Tdy.,Wed., Fri. & Sat. LITTLE WOMEN

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Mon. & Wed., 2:15
Special Columbus Matinee Today
WITH THE LAW
With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONG ACRE 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today, Wed. & Sat.
Pennant Winning Musical Hit, Adele Extra Mat. To-day, 2:20.

Ad. Philipp & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., Brook Av. 25c to $1. MATINEE TO-DAY.
FISKE O'HARA "In Old Dublin"

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | LEACH CROSS, TOM Smith & Ralph Austin, Bessie De Voie & Al White, "The Jar Family," 6th.
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. | FRITZI SCHEFF, FLORENCE ROBERTS & CO., JACK WILSON & Co. others
ALHAMBRA Daily Mats. 25c. | CLIFTON CRAWFORD, SOPHIE TUCKER, DEIRO, ROBT. L. DAILEY & Co.ths
HARLEM 125 St., nr. 7 Av. STOCK Co. in "THE BLUE MOUSE."
OPERA HOUSE. Daily Mats.10-25. Evs.15-50c.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour.
MUSEE. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Con. Aft.&Ev.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE COLLEGE GIRLS.

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EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mat. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
LAST 2 WEEKS JOHN DREW
J. M. BARRIE'S THE WILL | Tyranny of Tears
Oct. 27—ETHEL BARRYMORE in TANTE.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. | Pop.1 & Sat., 2:15.
COLUMBUS MATINEE TO-DAY
Richard Carle—Hattie Williams
In season's best Musical Comedy, THE DOLL GIRL
SPECIAL—ADDED ATTRACTION
To-morrow (Tues.) first time another J. M. Barrie Skit, | Companion to "A Slice of Life."
The Censor and The Dramatists

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
COLUMBUS MATINEE TO-DAY.
GRACE GEORGE
in J. M. BARRIE'S STIRRING PLAY HALF AN HOUR
Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy, THE YOUNGER GENERATION

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. at 2.
COLUMBUS MATINEE TO-DAY
"Brilliant, melodious, dainty, dance."—Eve. Sun.
DONALD BRIAN and London Musical Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
COLUMBUS MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST 2 WEEKS Collier Richard Harding Davis' New Farce, WM. WHO'S WHO?
OCT. 27—JOHN MASON in INDIAN SUMMER.

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
Extra Holiday Mat. To-day
FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT
"Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:25.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY.
THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER

New Amsterdam West 42 St. Evs., 8:15. Mts. To-day, Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA COLUMBUS DAY MAT. TO-DAY
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's musical success SWEETHEARTS

LIBERTY West 42d St. TONIGHT AT 8:10 SHARP.
Her Little Highness
A New Music Play with MIZZI HAJOS.

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:20. HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY.
SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
Most Novel Play in Years.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY
ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT | NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Columbus Day Mat. To-day.
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Grand 23 St. & 8 Av. 25c to $1 Mat. To-day.
"The Master Mind." Original Co.

BELASCO W. 44 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Holiday Matinee To-day
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Extra Holiday Matinee To-day
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. | VALESKA SURATT & CO., Laddie Cliff, Imhof, Conn & Coreen, Jones & Sylvester, Grant & Hoag, Olive Briscoe, others.
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MARIE LLOYD England's Famous Comedienne
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Hammerstein's. Dly. Mat. 25c. to 75c. Ev. 25-$1.50.
MLLE. FATIMA, (Sensational Harem dancer), Sam & Kitty Morton & 15 acts.

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MAJESTIC 2 Weeks. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat.
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